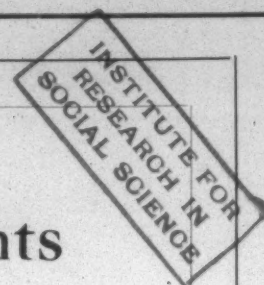


SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1930

No. 15



Your Humidity Requirements

are easily met with Bahnson Humidifiers. Bahnsons quickly counteract the extreme dryness in air conditions brought about by artificial heat in the mill.

Dry yarn, excessive end breakage, static and other dry air evils are defeated because Bahnsons put out the moisture required to keep the air and yarn in the right condition for good working results.

Good air circulation—that essential to better humidifying results; accurate humidity control—either Individual or Master; and high evaporating capacity are all combined in the Bahnson System.

Surveys made and estimates submitted without obligation.

THE KEY



TO PRODUCTION

THE BAHNSON COMPANY

Humidification Engineers

Home Office and Factory:
Winston-Salem, N. C.

New York Office:
93 Worth Street

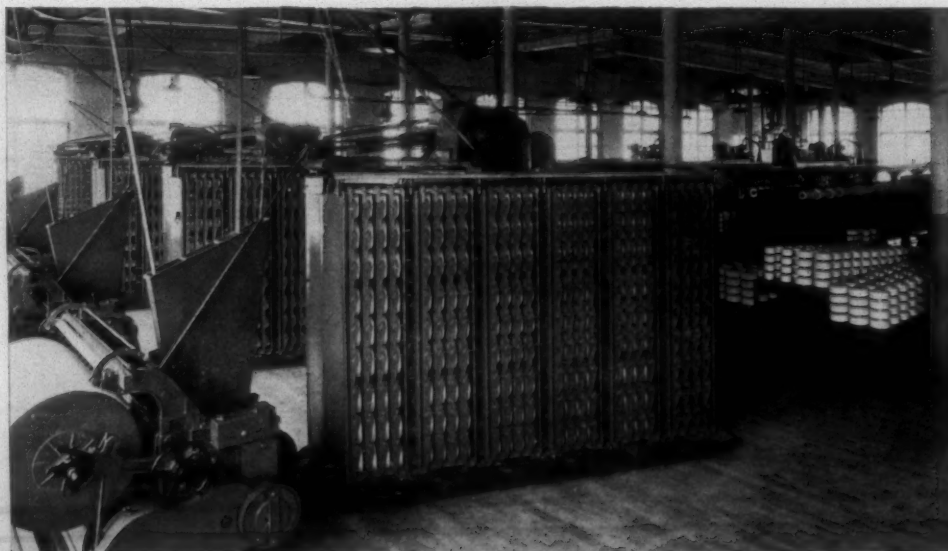
« EVERY KNOT A WEAVER'S KNOT »



The illustrations show the equipment consisting of five Barber-Colman Automatic Spoolers and four High Speed Warpers installed at **EXPOSITION COTTON MILLS** located at Atlanta, Georgia. Barber-Colman Spoolers and Warpers produce better warps at lower cost. Features: High Speed . . . Low Tension Weaver's Knots No Kinks Better Weaving

BARBER-COLMAN COMPANY

General Offices and Plant « « ROCKFORD, ILLINOIS
FRAMINGHAM, MASS. GREENVILLE, S. C.



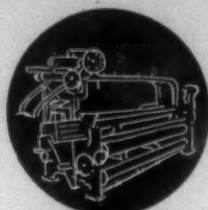
OBSOLETE MACHINERY CANNOT COMPETE

WITH NEW AUTOMATIC HIGH-SPEED LOOMS

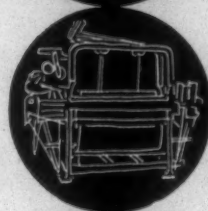
50% saving in Direct Weaving Cost
12% saving in Maintenance of Looms
12% saving in Labor Cost
12% saving in Clerical Work

These figures result from a comparison of "Non-Automatics" versus Automatic looms in a woolen mill.

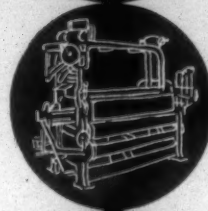
What may the figures show in your line—whether you weave silks, rayons, cottons, woollens or carpets?



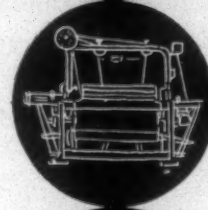
THE VERYBEST



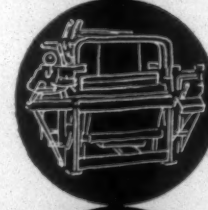
THE COTTON KING



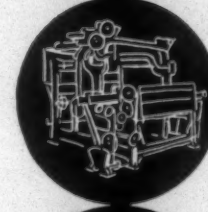
INTERMEDIATE HEAD SILK



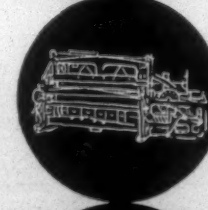
THE SIMPLIFIED SILK



SHUTTLE CHANGERS



AUTOMATIC DOUBLE SHUTTLE PLUSH



IMPROVED AXMINSTER



"A loom is obsolete when an improved model will do the work better, faster, and at less cost."

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LOOMS FOR COTTONS, SILKS, RAYONS, WOOLENS, CARPETS AND RUGS, BLANKETS, JACQUARD FABRICS, ASBESTOS, LINENS
Allentown, Paterson, Philadelphia WORCESTER-PROVIDENCE S. B. Alexander, So. Mgr., Charlotte

A Structure can be no stronger than its FOUNDATIONS

By CARL R. MILLER

*No. 6 in a series of advertisements describing the position
of The Mathieson Alkali Works in the chemical industry*

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...Ammonia, Anhydrous and Aqua...Bleaching Powder...Sulphur Dichloride...
PURITE (Fused Soda Ash)



MATHIESON CHEMICALS

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1930

No. 15

Progress in Textile Engineering

THE annual report on progress in textile engineering, contributed by the Textile Division, American Society of Mechanical Engineers, is given herewith. The executive committee is composed of Henry M. Burke, chairman, McRae Parker, vice-chairman, William L. Conrad, secretary, Earle R. Stall, Paul A. Merriam and H. V. W. Scott.

As a result of depressed business conditions in all fields and particularly in textiles during the year that has passed since the filing of the 1929 report, there has not been much desire on the part of mill men to introduce new equipment. The foremost consideration of mill managements has been to conserve their cash, or at least to make it last as long as possible. Furthermore, since mill men have finally had it impressed upon them that the real difficulty in textiles is "too much plant," or in other words, too many in the business, there have been few if any important new plants built during the year.

It cannot be said that this condition of "too much plant" has been the result of any particularly active expansion during the past few years, since the rate of spindle increase has not been rapid for some time. It is rather, we feel, the result of improved methods of production, combined with the gradual adoption of improved equipment that has during the past few years greatly increased the unit production of both employee and plant. It is this increased efficiency, so much in evidence since the war, that has culminated in a condition of overproduction, and our industry has had to hold up until demand can catch up.

As pointed out in the progress reports of both 1928 and 1929, there had been an increasing demand for engineers and technical men by the industry. Apparently these very engineers and technical men, by bringing increased efficiency to the industry, have been a factor in the present overproduction that has caused this slump. What is most needed now is a different kind of engineering: management or executive engineering that can keep production within bounds and maintain prices where they should be.

MILL BUILDINGS.

With the industry thus stagnant as far as plant increase is involved, mill engineers and architects have had little opportunity to demonstrate progress. Consequently there have been no radical changes or developments in mill construction. In general the existing types of construction that have been developed during the last few years are still considered to represent progressive engineering. These present types are the result of careful thought and logical developments which have taken place with changing conditions. When there was an abundant supply of long-leaf-pine timber at low cost, and good

quality of brick could be had and laid at a cheap price, there was little to decide as to the selection of materials for mill buildings. Consequently slow-burning or mill-type construction, comprising brick walls, wood sash, wood columns, hard-pine floors, and long-leaf-pine timbers, was considered standard. At that time reinforced concrete and steel construction were much costlier than the slow-burning type. Later, however, long-leaf-pine timbers became scarce, and serious consideration was given to other types of construction. The design of reinforced concrete became more standard and simplified, and building contractors became familiar with it, and in many cases it was found that the more stable floor construction was economical, even though the cost was higher.

Likewise steel construction became more common for cotton mill work, and in late years steel beams have been used in many plants. Brick or concrete walls, with a maximum of steel-window-sash area, steel beams, and hard-pine floor plank, give a rigid and strong floor and permit the spacing of columns far enough apart to accommodate the machines and their proper working alleys. This type of construction is rigid enough to eliminate vibration or deflection of the floors. The greater ceiling heights, with the large window areas, give well-lighted and properly ventilated interiors that are attractive and in which the working conditions are the best.

The standardization of many building products has been further perfected, as, for example, steel sash; also, the steel concerns are now furnishing a much greater variety of shapes, and consequently it is possible to select, at economical cost, almost any desired depth and weight of steel I-beam or channel which formerly would have been considered special. Substantial developments have been made in methods and cost of treating floor and roof planking to resist dry rot, and in insulation of roofs to prevent ceiling drip in rooms of high humidity. Heat-absorbing and light-diffusing glass is now obtainable at reasonable prices.

Progress has been made in the plumbing and sanitary conditions in the mills, and modern electric-refrigerated drinking-water systems have become more generally regarded as standard equipment.

TEXTILE-MACHINERY PRODUCTS

Textile-machinery manufacturers are comparatively idle, and hence with time on their hands for perfecting new ideas. Furthermore, progressive mill men are striving to bring about improvements in quality and fabrics, and are demanding performances never before attempted. Thus spurred on, the machinery manufacturers have brought out a number of improvements, all of which either reduce the cost of production or meet the demands

of new fabrics. In fact, the only chance they have at present to sell equipment is when the mill men are convinced that such equipment will make itself felt in the sale of their product, either by reducing the cost of a given fabric or by making it possible to produce something newer and better. There are few sales of equipment for expansion only.

WOOLEN MACHINERY

Some of the outstanding developments in woolen machinery are as follows: Woolen cards have been developed employing more cylinders in a single card, with an increased production and an improved quality of roving. There is a decided trend toward the adoption of the center-draw, broad-band type of feed. In fact, all three of the larger manufacturers are presenting a feed of this type in present machines. A card-stripping device of the vacuum type has been developed for both woolen and worsted cards. Heretofore this equipment was confined to cotton cards. New reciprocating table feeds and improved squeeze rolls have provided better preparation of the stock.

There has been a growing popularity and adoption of frame spinning of woolen yarns, and this has put the manufacturers of mules on their mettle so that we see a marked development toward longer mules of a wide gauge for both woolen and carpet yarns. In some cases the capacity of mules has been increased as much as 50 per cent, with the result that a spinner can handle a greater number of spindles.

A new garnet machine features a general adoption of ball bearings and chain drives for workers and other rolls. Individual adjustment of each worker and improved wire are other features. One manufacturer has brought out a combination wool garnet card which eliminates the separate garnetting operation. This machine is particularly adapted for hard ends of various types and will produce high-grade roping entirely from waste.

The cone system of twisting has been extended to worsted and woolen yarns with encouraging results. The winding of cones has been improved by new high-speed cone winders with a gear motion in the head which gives positive operation and maintains speeds.

Variable-speed spinning is being experimented with on worsted yarns, and it is reported that one worsted mill has so equipped all its spinning frames, using variable-speed d.c. motors to accomplish the required motion.

Perhaps the outstanding innovation in weaving machinery is the automatic pick-and-pick loom. This loom permits the shifting of the shuttle at either end of its travel so that a single lay of filling may be made, whereas its predecessor could not lay less than two. Thus is made possible the weaving of certain fabrics which were impossible on the previous automatic loom. To accomplish this result has necessitated a radical change in the bobbin-changing mechanism and magazine.

Minor improvements in loom operation are the introduction of a drop wire which spreads the warp when it falls so as to indicate the falling end, and a crepe-rubber covering to replace the sandpaper on take-up rolls.

For better preparation of warps there is a new hot-air cylinder slasher adapted to wide warps. This eliminates matched-beam work since it makes possible the running of an entire warp on one beam.

One of the interesting developments in weaving is the progress in making so-called American-Oriental rugs which now supply a large part of the domestic demand for "Orientals." By the employment of a modified Axminster weaving the pattern can be brought through to the back as in true Oriental production.

While on the subject of carpets, one of the outstanding

textile-engineering achievements has been the production of a loom that will weave a carpet 20 feet in width. This is truly a monster machine, weighing upward of 50 tons. It is driven by two motors placed at opposite ends and working in perfect synchronism. Electric control embodying solenoid brakes gives easy control, and automatically pressure-lubricated bearings give smooth operation.

For the finishing of wool fabrics, both the washer and the fulling mill have been increased in size and speed, making possible a greatly increased capacity and at the same time a better control of the processing. Slack-loop washers of this type have been finding a place for themselves for cotton and rayon goods during recent years, and have been greatly refined and improved to meet these more exacting requirements. One manufacturer has brought out a washer with a self-contained one-reduction motor drive. Another manufacturer features devices for throwing an unbroken sheet of water on the goods, and a non-leaking suds box so arranged as to carry the soap back into the tub while allowing the dirty water to escape.

There is a marked tendency toward a more general use of the mantel steamer, or so-called "semi-decating" machine, the general principle of which is a perforated cylinder on which the wool fabric is wound under a tightly drawn cotton cloth of fine texture and then subjected, in succession, to steam and vacuum. This is not a new machine, but it has recently been improved in its mechanical features.

Several new vacuum extractors have been brought out during the past year, and though no new principles are involved, there has been some tendency for this machine, which has been formerly applied only to woolen fabrics, to be used in connection with celanese and rayon.

Multiple-blade shears which were introduced in a small way a year ago are now obtainable in wide ranges and combinations. These permit in a single pass a specified number of shearings on both the face and the back of the cloth. In the case of carpets, shears have been developed up to 20 feet in width, and have recently been equipped with air-driven selvage trimmers.

Tentering driers for woolens have been built of even greater capacity than in previous years. This is the result of more effective steam heating and improved air circulation combined with better-insulated housings. Cloth is now being delivered from the drier in a more uniform condition as the result of controlled speeds, temperatures, and humidities.

COTTON MACHINERY

Manufacturers of cotton machinery have more completely equipped their shops with precision tools and better equipment, so that they are producing better textile machines than ever before. In general their product is designed and built heavier, much more accurately, for easier and more efficient operation, for closer adjustments and settings, higher speeds, and for turning out an improved quality of product at minimum cost.

One of the principal advances of the year is the continued gain in popularity of the one-process picking. This machine or combination of machines is improving product, saving labor, and relieving floor space. The process involves a system of synchronized control which makes picking and cleaning entirely automatic. A minimum amount of labor is needed, and the machines produce even and better laps than is possible with two or three-process work.

As a result of some investigation by the British Cotton Industry Research Association which indicated that the number of working flats on a card could be considerably reduced without impairing the operation of the card, one

manufacturer has developed a new cotton card with only 48 flats in place of the 106 ordinarily employed. This machine also embodies another radical change, in that the position of the licker-in is well above the main-cylinder horizontal center line. This reduces the width of the back sheet, permitting it to be adjusted readily and accurately in relation to the cylinder wire.

Present-day machinery is permitting the spinning of finer yarns than ever before. One American manufacturer has announced that he was going to specialize on counts from 140s to 200s. Formerly yarns as fine as this have been supplied from England.

There seems to be an increased trend toward combed yarns, and to meet this trend the manufacturers of combers have brought out new models incorporating various important improvements such as the flexible top comb and the auxiliary nipper knife. This increased demand for combers is probably the result of the advent of rayon, which has caused a general demand for the cotton spinner to provide a cleaner and more even yarn.

We have already mentioned the pick-and-pick loom under woolen machinery, and have mentioned the improvement in warping machinery. In connection with weaving it might be well to mention a new type of portable warp-tying machine which has been developed this year. This machine is for use in narrow loom alleys and is arranged with a swinging bed which may be swung in toward the loom for tying in, and after tying is completed, brought back to a narrow base.

RAYON AND SILK MACHINERY

Tremendous progress has been made in the field of rayon, both in the manufacture of the synthetic fiber itself and in the development of the fabric. The making of the fiber is considered more in the realm of chemical engineering and is not further treated in this report. From the textile point of view, however, the uses to which this fiber has been put during the past year show marked progress. Fabrics formerly considered as standard silk constructions have been imitated most successfully. The production of finer yarns with differing degrees of luster and the development of yarns with varying degrees of twist have made this possible. Furthermore the use of cross-dyeing has brought added possibilities such as, for example, a worsted fabric containing in combination satin stripes of acetate silk, regenerated cellulose, and real silk. Rayon has at last been produced in which the individual filaments of the yarn are actually finer than the individual filaments of real silk.

Probably the most important trend during the year in silk and rayon machinery has been the result of the recent demand for high-twist, low-luster yarns, such as crepe and grenadine yarns. This has produced a number of twisters of improved design. The tendency is toward double-deck machines, and the machines are designed to produce tram, organzine, crepe, and grenadine as required, with twists varying from one to eighty turns per inch. In these double-deck machines each deck can be controlled independently of the other.

Winding machinery has been improved as well. One machine has been recently developed that winds bobbins or cops direct from skeins without previous intermediate winding. Another winder has been brought out for winding rayon on cones for the knitting trade or on tubes for warping and weaving, with special precautions to prevent sudden changes of tension.

A high-speed rayon warper has been developed which applies to rayon the principles of high-speed warping. This machine has a speed of 150 yards per minute. The yarns are pulled from cones with over-end delivery, thus avoiding abrasion or straining of the individual yarns.

For the sizing of rayon warps a rayon slasher is now available, equipped with automatic temperature control and a three-roll quetch arranged for easy adjustment of pressure for all weights of rayon. A cooling cylinder follows the usual driers so that the rayon is not beamed hot. This cylinder is perforated and arranged so that a high-speed spiral fan within the cylinder forces a current of air out through the perforations, thus cooling the cylinder and the rayon that is in contact with it.

Several looms have been brought out designed especially for rayon, though cotton looms are still being adapted for rayon by the use of various appliances. Some of the improvements on looms for rayon are: take-up drums covered with rubber so as to eliminate injuries to the fiber; a let-off recorder for detecting irregularities in warp tension; an improved steel heddle so designed that it cannot cause abrasions of the filaments during shedding; and bakelite shuttles.

KNITTING MACHINERY

A development which has found more ready acceptance during the past year among the knitters is the yarn-conditioning room. This is a metal-paneled room equipped with a unit air conditioner in which yarn on the cones can be placed under controlled conditions of temperature and humidity until a uniform regain is established.

The tendency is still toward developing machines that will do finer work. We now have knitting machines with 36 needles to the linear inch. Among other developments is a fully automatic jacquard flat-knitting machine.

Variable-speed motor drives have been applied to full-fashioned machines with decided advantage by bringing about easy starting of the machine in any position, uniformity in the product under unusual conditions, and changing the machine speed at will.

In general, the improvements in knitting machinery are toward the production of finer goods, and toward new pattern possibilities and the employment of added automatic features.

BLEACHING, DYEING, PRINTING, AND FINISHING

A few years ago silk finishing and cotton finishing had little in common. In recent years, however, rayon, which is neither silk nor cotton, has come in, and by occupying a middle position between silk and cotton has brought them more together. The manufacturer of cotton-finishing machinery has had to refine his designs to a considerable degree, and the manufacturer of silk-finishing machinery has endeavored to make machinery of increased capacity. It has been found advisable to finish rayon fabrics at cotton speeds but with silk quality.

A new fuel for singeing has come into use during the past year in certain plants where city gas is not available, namely, compressed condensates of natural gas. One manufacturer has brought out a rotary plate singer that is internally fired with an oil burner, thus materially reducing the cost of operation of this same singer as formerly fired by gas.

A new development in kier boiling is the so-called pump and percolator kier. This kier employs a closed heater located inside the shell of the kier itself, thus obtaining the advantages of the closed heater and natural circulation without the disadvantages of injector heating and maintenance of pumps.

During the year just passed a continuous kier has been offered to the industry, though the machine has been in development and in limited use for several months prior to this year. In it cloth is treated continuously either in the open width or in the rope. Each yard of the goods gets a uniform treatment, and thus the goods may pass

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The Importance of Cotton in American Industry

WALKER D. HINES, chairman of the board of The Cotton-Textile Institute, discussed the importance of cotton in American agriculture and industry in a radio address broadcast last Saturday from station WABC and 26 other stations on Columbia Broadcasting System. The text of Mr. Hines, address, which is one of the educational features broadcast each week on "The Romance of American Industries," follows:

The Cotton-Textile Institute is an organization of cotton mills, North and South. I became connected with it four years ago, and ever since I have been learning about cotton, which more angles and aspects than were ever dreamed of by me or by my audience.

The history of cotton fibre stretches back at least to its use for clothing in India 1500 years before Christ. Herodotus, that busy traveler, in the fifth century before Christ said India had "a kind of plant which produces wool of finer, better quality than that of sheep," and used this wool for making clothing. This idea of cotton being a sort of wool finds an echo in the German word for cotton, which is "Baum-wolle," meaning "tree-wool."

It is hard to know how to take hold of the subject of cotton with its many phases but we cannot afford to take time to dwell on these interesting historical topics because there is too much of interest to discuss about some of the striking characteristics of cotton and its production and manufacture, and what these things mean to the human race today. I am going to tell you a little later about the amazingly extensive and varied character of the use made of cotton products but before doing that I want to say just a few words on two topics, one is the production of cotton by the American farmer and the other is the production of cotton goods by the American manufacturer. The best I can do is to give you a few glimpses of outstanding features, each of which is replete with human struggle and human achievement.

To begin with, let's take the briefest glimpse of that vast subject, the production of cotton by the American farmer. He produces about 56 per cent of all the cotton now produced in the world, and more than one-half of what he produces is exported to other countries, but he needs to look out for the fact that developments since the war point to an increase in the foreign production of cotton.

The outstanding feature of cotton growing that I think particularly worth mentioning to you tonight is the amazing fluctuations in its prices. For example, cotton in 1927 varied in price from 24 cents to 13 cents per pound, and in 1930 varied from 17½ cents to 10 cents per pound. Any such fluctuations are highly disturbing to the farmers, creating conditions of uncertainty as to profit or loss, and stimulating the gambling instinct which is in most of us in ways which are far from beneficial, either to the producers of cotton, or to the manufacturers, or the customers of those manufacturers. Any sound method of eliminating such fluctuations should be welcome by all of us, but we must face the fact that by its nature cotton is a fluctuating crop as to quantity, and therefore as to price, and that this is true for many reasons, the most outstanding of which is the weather—which of course is beyond all control. The weather may

make a comparatively small acreage produce a tremendous crop which will depress the price, or may make a large acreage produce a small crop which will increase the price. Certainly the cotton manufacturer finds his interest in seeing the price of cotton stabilized as far as practicable because stabilized cotton prices promote success in manufacture and merchandising. Such stability of course promotes the welfare of the cotton farmer and the manufacturer has a selfish interest in the welfare of the farmer. It gives him an improved purchasing power which makes him a better customer for cotton goods. The Government tries to keep the public informed by frequent reports as to the facts as to acreage, condition and yield of cotton and the Federal Farm Board is trying to promote the welfare of the farmer through encouraging cotton co-operative organizations. While we all must desire to see greater stability and greater welfare come about, we must realize that the subject is amazingly intricate and that there can be no quick and certain remedy for the existing uncertainties which work so definitely against the best interests of the farmer, the mill and its employees, and the customer.

Before turning to the manufacture of cotton goods, I want to call attention to one striking difference between the production of cotton and the production of the goods, and that is that in the production of the cotton there is, on account of the nature of the cotton plant, less than the average opportunity for employing mechanical processes, and the work of cultivation and picking has to be done very largely by manual labor although there is now developing an increasing use of a cotton picking machine which may eventually greatly reduce the cost of picking cotton. On the other hand, in the manufacture of cotton goods, there is an extraordinary development of constantly improving manufacture processes. This is the only glimpse I am going to undertake to give you of cotton manufacturing, that is, the extent to which it is the outgrowth of a long series of extraordinary inventions, which have continued right down to this day, and which make cotton machinery appear both human and superhuman in the delicate tasks which can now be done automatically with a swiftness that almost passes human comprehension.

Cotton manufacture was brought over to this country in the 17th century from England, although in a very primitive form. It is entertaining to note that in England at the end of the 17th century cotton manufacture had become so painfully competitive with wool manufacture, that the Government experimented with a form of prohibition by prohibiting the use of cotton altogether. But that experiment did not work, and later, this effort to prevent the people from wearing cotton clothing was abandoned.

But the great impetus to cotton manufacture, both in England and this country, came in the 18th century through numerous inventions, which changed the industry from hand work to machine work, and enabled both spinning and weaving to be carried on mechanically. Of course the mechanical possibilities were vastly increased by the invention of the steam engine, which came in this

(Continued on Page 10)

To Weavers of YARN DYED COTTON and RAYON FABRICS

• About Fifty Converters •
represent your Major Market

Are you properly contacting them?

FRANKLIN Process Colors are nationally advertised to the retail, wholesale, cutting and converting trades. They are the only colors used in yarn dyed fabrics which are so advertised. In advertising Franklin Process Colors we have set for ourselves a high standard of quality and service. We know that we must closely approach this standard if our advertising (and therefore our business) is to be permanently successful.

These facts are recognized by many converters. That is why they specify or gladly accept Franklin Process Colors when sending inquiries or placing orders. They want Franklin Process Colors because these colors represent known quality and known responsibility.

It will, we believe, best pay users of colored yarns in the long run to keep the confidence of their customers by giving them what they want. Substitutes may or may not be "just as good." It really doesn't matter, because when all is said and done, they are substitutes. They are not what the customers specified.

The thing that does matter in the long run is a reputation for integrity and for knowing and supplying the demands of the trade.

APPROXIMATELY 50 converters do most of the business in yarn dyed cotton and rayon woven fabrics. They place the lion's share of the business.

These converters consult with Franklin Process, headquarters for colored yarns, when styling new merchandise. They or their brokers frequently ask Franklin Process for a list of mills that are equipped to make a certain fabric and that will run Franklin Process Colors when specified.

Franklin Process, because of conscientious, legitimate service, rendered for nearly twenty years, is in a unique position to bring converters, brokers and mills together—converters who specify Franklin Process Colors and colored goods mills willing to run Franklin Process Colors when specified.

Colored goods mills that thus contact converters of yarn dyed fabrics through Franklin Process, enjoy special advantages. Just what these advantages are, will be explained in detail upon request. No obligation.



FRANKLIN PROCESS

IDENTIFIED FAST COLORS

Main Office and Plant: FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.
New York Office: 40 WORTH STREET
Branch Plants at PHILADELPHIA, GREENVILLE, SOUTH CAROLINA
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE

FRANKLIN PROCESS CO., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Please send your booklet No. 1 explaining the advantages of contacting converters of yarn dyed cotton and rayon woven fabrics through Franklin Process.

Signed.....

Title.....

Company.....

Address.....

Adv. 379



Fast Color Identity is Now the Master Salesman

The Importance of Cotton in American Industry

(Continued from Page 8)

same century of wonderful inventions. It was these great improvements which were largely responsible for the industrial revolution in England in the period 1800-1840 whereby the factory system was established. This system despite all its early faults, served as the foundation of the mass production which characterizes our own industry today.

Closely following these English inventions, and also in the 18th century, was the invention in this country by Eli Whitney of the cotton gin, one of the strikingly romantic episodes in industrial inventions, which provided a mechanical means for rapidly and effectively separating the cotton seed from the fibre, thus greatly stimulating the cultivation of cotton and its manufacture. But all these cotton inventions that I have referred to were merely the forerunners of the long success of extraordinary inventions since that time, with the result that the industry today as it is exemplified in many mills, both North and South, has attained a degree of mechanical perfection which is almost impossible to exaggerate.

I want now to tell you about the uses of cotton products. Their pervasive character is most amazing. Cotton is with us as we eat, as we bathe, as we play and as we sleep. It binds up our wounds. It is with us at birth and at death. It is with us in the home and in industry.

As to clothing, we know that cotton provides us with apparel that is clean, comfortable, good looking and economical. Cotton clothing is used for women and children and also, more than is generally recognized, for men. For a while it was feared that, on account of the changes in fashion whereby women got to wearing shorter clothes and less clothes, the use of cotton for clothing would be greatly reduced. But along with this development there came also those processes of mechanical improvements which made cotton even more attractive and desirable for clothing. This was due in part to continued improvements in the weaving of attractive patterns, and in part to the remarkable improvement in the printing of cotton fabrics characterized by new printing processes and growing use of fast colors. The result has been that, in addition to the qualities of cleanliness, coolness and freshness inherent in cotton clothes, the beauty of cotton fabrics has been enormously enhanced. While it may be true that at any given part of the day fewer and shorter articles of clothing are worn than formerly, it is also true that with our high standards of living, people indulge in a greater variety of different dresses and other articles of clothing and can gratify their desire to avail themselves of the exceptional qualities of utility, comfort and beauty that are now found in cotton clothes.

As a result, there has been a renaissance in the use of cotton clothing, and for the past two years there has been a definite promotion of style cotton goods by the Cotton-Textile Institute and those co-operating with it which has been remarkably successful and which holds out increasing prospects of benefit not only to the mills and the cotton growers through creating an additional demand for cotton, but also to the users of cotton goods through giving them an increased appreciation of the exceptional desirability of those goods.

But aside from the question of personal apparel, there has been increasing appreciation of the availability and desirability of cotton goods for household use, and all this has been accentuated by the great improvements in

making better and more attractive fabrics. This greater attractiveness has been developed in sheets, coverlets, towels, drapery materials, wall coverings and a vast number of other serviceable and pleasing uses in and about the house.

When we turn to commerce and industry, we find an equally varied dependence upon cotton. In a very literal way cotton furnished the wings of commerce in the days of sailing vessels with their cotton sails, and is again doing so in these days of airplanes with their wings of cotton fabric.

I want to be more specific about the uses of cotton in that useful form of transportation, the automobile. Some of the many uses for cotton in an automobile are for tires, tire covers, upholstery, curtains, shock absorbers, trunk covers, slip covers, insulation for wire, tool bags, hose connections and gaskets. Altogether there are thirty-five pounds of cotton in the average automobile.

The glimpse I am trying to give you of the scope of uses of cotton may be extended still further by a brief mention of many other uses, such as cotton cloth for covering tobacco plant beds and even fields of shade grown tobacco, a new type of wall covering consisting of real wood veneer combined with cotton, cotton fabric for playing surface of indoor Tom Thumb golf, canoes, razor strops, fire hose, golf bags, cartridge bags, aviation parachutes, cotton fabric membrane for road making, coated cotton fabrics such as raincoats, cotton cloth stationery and lithograph posters, belting, luggage, tarpaulins and bags for flour, sugar, potatoes and other articles, and brattice cloth for use in mines.

With all these myriad uses of cotton, we have the paradox that bales of raw cotton are not covered with cotton bagging although it is lighter and better than the other covering material that is employed. This is due to a peculiar combination of conditions which I believe will be modified so as to encourage rather than discourage this natural use of cotton as a covering for its own bales.

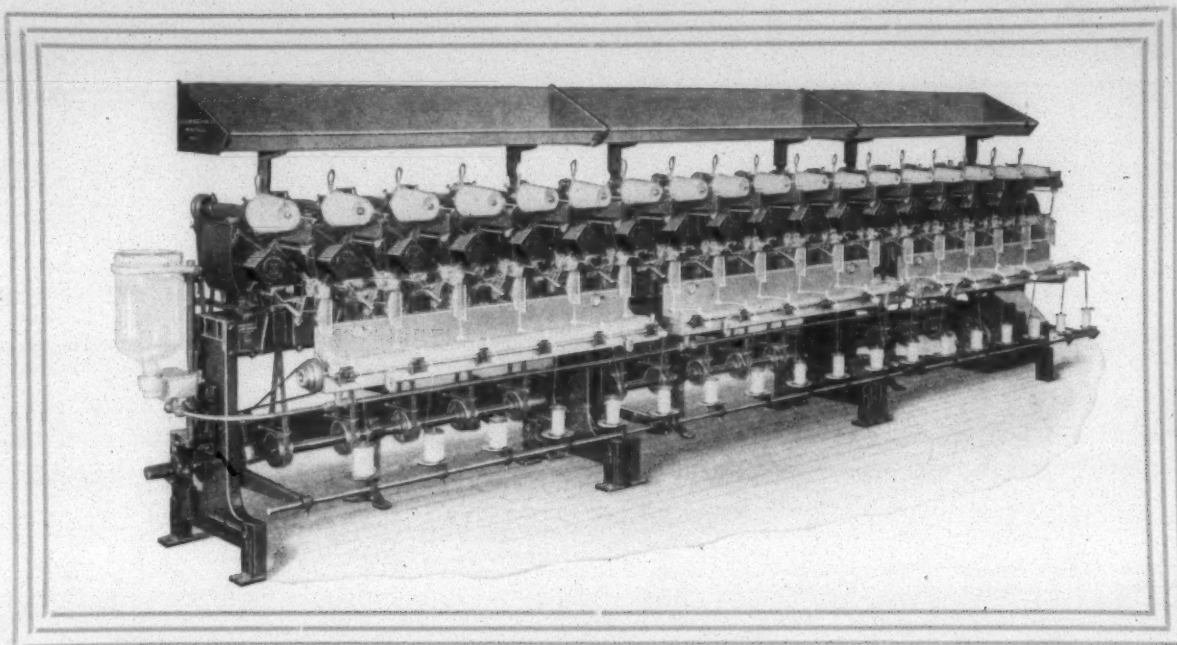
With such a situation of increasing desirability of cotton for both domestic and industrial purposes, with the steps that are being taken to let the public understand more and more the facts about this increasing desirability, and with the aid our Government through its Departments of Agriculture and Commerce is constantly giving in co-operation with the Cotton-Textile Institute to promote this understanding, thereby promoting an increased market for cotton, one of the most important of the great American products, I believe you will be justified in agreeing with me that cotton is still serving in ever increasing measure and with ever increasing outlook its function of promoting the comfort and the pleasure of the human race.

I want to give you just one other glimpse of a tremendously important aspect of the subject of cotton, and that is the development and improvement which are now taking place in the working conditions under which cotton goods are made. Have you ever passed through a large cotton manufacturing center at night? If so, you may have seen long lines of brightly lighted windows and wondered what was the reason for such unusual activity. These illuminated factories typify a situation which developed as a result of the urgent and abnormal demand for cotton goods during the war, and this has led to one of the most far-reaching movements that has concerned this, or any other industry, in many years.

As a result of the war demand, the cotton mills were encouraged to equip themselves to operate both day and

(Continued on Page 33)

The Foster Precise Wind Rayon Cone Winder



The Foster Model 75 Cone Winder has interchangeable parts for winding Cellulose yarns from bobbin or skein to cone, any taper or pitch. The taper of paper cone used does not affect the cone design as the same Foster wind or lay always applies and assures perfect "give off" from the package for knitting or warping.

The use of Foster Model 75 cones for Rayon Knitting saves Knitting machine stoppage, waste and imperfect knitting caused by ordinary cone defects.

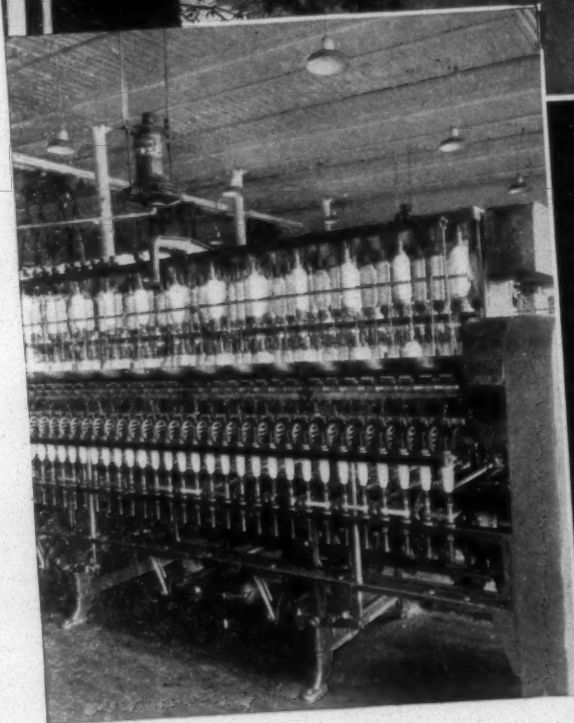
The important feature—Conditioning—has been developed to give exact percentage wanted for any diameter.

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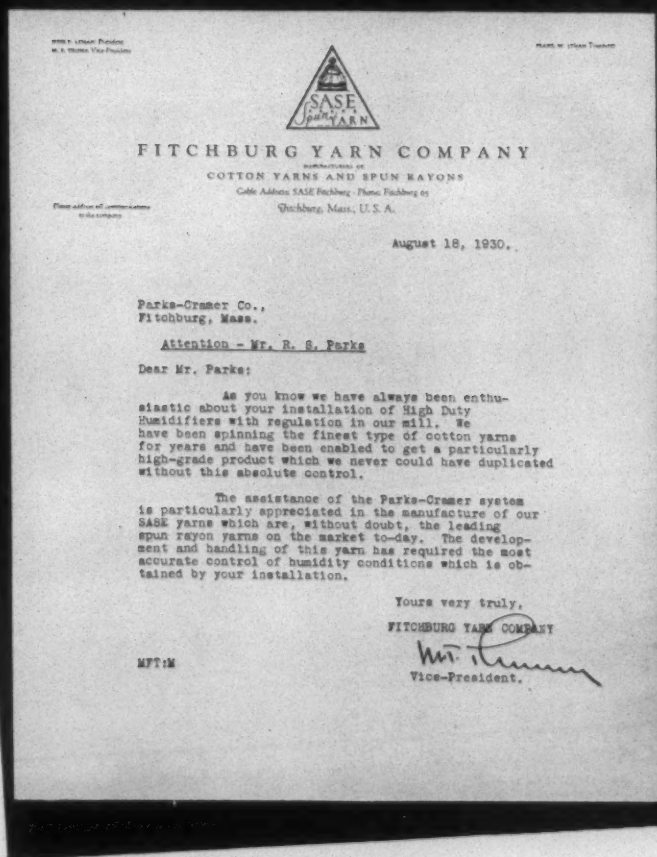
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ADEQUATE HUMIDITY — ACCURATELY CONTROLLED

Report Shows Decline of Textile Industry in Massachusetts

The report of the Massachusetts Industrial Commission, which has just been filed with the General Assembly in that State, deals minutely with the trend of textile conditions in that State and will be found of interest to mill men in other sections.

The report, which urges legislative action to save the industry in Massachusetts, including a national 48-hour law says:

"Massachusetts lost 3,500,000 spindles, the number of its wage earners in cotton mills dropped more than 46,000 and many millions of dollars have been lost to the State in mill pay rolls since 1922," the commission continues in its report which follows an investigation into conditions in the cotton industry here as ordered by the Legislature.

COARSE GOODS BUSINESS GONE

"Most of the coarse cotton goods business has gone; only a greatly reduced proportion of the medium weight cotton goods business remains, and the fine cotton goods business is increasingly being taken over by other States and the competition broadened between the mills in this State."

The commission expresses the opinion that the industry can be made to continue as an important asset to the State and for this reason declares that "whatever can be done by the State should be done to enable the industry to place itself as nearly as is possible upon a reasonably competitive basis with similar industries located elsewhere. The commission therefore recommends:

"1. That the Legislature establish the policy that no new laws shall be enacted that will impose burdens upon the textile industry until the laws of competing States attain the standards of Massachusetts.

BASIS FOR TAX VALUATION

"2. That in the revision of the tax laws effort be made to reduce the general tax burdens upon manufacturing industries and that there be established a just basis for valuating, for purposes of taxation, textile mill properties in which earning power will exert due influence in the determination of fair valuation.

"3. That the Legislature take such action as may be conducive to secure the standardization of labor laws in all States and especially to bring about the adoption by all States of a 48-hour law similar to the law in effect in Massachusetts, which law limits the working hours of women and minors in manufacturing industries to forty-eight per week.

"The textile industry in Massachusetts, in common with the industry generally, during the past several years has had to contend with many unfavorable conditions and is still faced with a number of difficult problems, many of which must be solved by the industry itself and these appear to be receiving the earnest attention of managements," the commission declares.

"The textile industry in Massachusetts is handicapped by laws governing working hours and by tax burdens that are not imposed in other New England States and which operate to the detriment of Massachusetts mills in competing with mills elsewhere.

"In considering the effect of these handicaps, it has to be kept in mind that practically all branches of the industry must merchandise and sell their products in the

most highly competitive of markets, and the mills of Massachusetts must compete for business in the same markets as the mills of other States. The ability, therefore, to compete effectively as to cost, delivery and quality is of the utmost importance.

"As to costs—the hourly wage rates paid in the mills of Southern States are much less than those paid in Massachusetts. In Southern States and other New England States longer working hours per week are permitted by law than are permitted in Massachusetts. Longer working hours and lower hourly wage rates give to mills in competing States lower manufacturing costs.

"As to deliveries—the greatest flexibility of working hours permitted by law in other States enables mills to secure from buyers who require quick deliveries many contracts for the making of style fabrics because they can manufacture and deliver goods earlier and in larger quantities than can mills in Massachusetts.

"As to quality—the mills of Massachusetts appear to be able to compete satisfactorily in this respect.

"As to taxation—the taxes levied upon textile mills in Massachusetts are a burden materially higher than is assessed upon textile mills elsewhere.

"Whether entirely as a consequence of the handicaps of higher costs, limitations of working hours, and higher taxes, or for these combined with other reasons, statistics show Massachusetts has lost much of its textile industry and the loss of spindles exceeds that of the entire United States. In Massachusetts many cotton mills have definitely gone out of business, others are discontinuing operations, and still others are in the process of liquidation. Most of the coarse cotton goods business has gone from Massachusetts; only a greatly reduced proportion of the medium weight cotton goods business remains; and the fine cotton goods business is increasingly being taken over by other States and the competition broadened between the mills in this State.

"Statistics show that the number of cotton spindles in Massachusetts has decreased from nearly 12,000,000 in 1922 to about 8,500,000 in 1928, and at the present time there are still less, although census figures are not available.

"Statistics show that the number of employed decreased in cotton mills in Massachusetts from 111,000 wage earners in 1922 to about 65,000 in 1928, and it is still less today. This means a direct loss of pay roll to wage earners in the textile industry amounting to many millions of dollars and adversely affects the prosperity and progress of communities in many directions."

What Happens To Old Hose?

Mystery as to what becomes of all the old silk stockings has been partially cleared up. A shipment of five tons of this commodity has just left Los Angeles for Japan where the thread will be unraveled, wound on bobbins and re-manufactured into other wearing apparel. The old stockings, once proud merchandise for which feminine fingers had handed over as much as \$5 a pair, went back to the place whence they came, bound up in rough bales like old newspapers.

Color Faults in Finished Materials *

By F. L. GOODALL

THIS paper is not intended to deal with faults in actual dyeing processes, but rather to discuss faults which arise before and after dyeing, and for which a dyer is frequently, though wrongly, held responsible. The remarks deal mainly with wool, but some of them have other applications as well.

Wool and cotton are dyed in many forms, in the loose state, in the sliver, the yarn and the piece, and at every dyeing point it has almost always had some chemical treatment prior to dyeing, and again in almost every case it has to stand a chemical and physical treatment after dyeing.

There are innumerable conditions under which a color might fail, and the first thing to do in tackling any fault, when the color itself is obviously not to blame, is to get as many particulars as possible with regard to it, for the slightest detail might be valuable in determining the cause. The next thing is to consider all the varying treatments which the goods have had, and next to make experiments on small samples with the object of reproducing the fault, for if by certain methods a fault can be reproduced it is almost certain that the original fault would be caused by the same or similar methods. Even though cases of color failure are almost always brought about by treatment involving chemical action, investigators are not always aware that any particular treatment involved chemical treatment at all, e. g., it was not generally known that many tailors, when pressing clothes, soaped the garment.

All normal processes in wool involved the use of alkali, and the generally practised method of removing this alkali is by washing the goods in water, but it cannot be completely removed except by prolonged washing, so that all woolen goods are slightly alkaline unless special precautions have been taken to neutralize any residual alkalinity by the addition of formic or acetic acids or ammonium salts to the washing off water after scouring and milling, unless the last manufacturing process is the dyeing, in which case the goods would be slightly acid as a result of being dyed from an acid dyebath. Practically all piece-dyed goods are, therefore, slightly acid, while slubbing or loose wool dyed piece-goods, such as all patterned goods, are slightly alkaline.

Wool containing alkali, if dyed while still wet, will dye a much fuller shade than wool free from alkali. The importance of the complete removal of alkali throughout a batch of goods and its effect on level dyeing is obvious. If an individual piece is not thoroughly washed off and still contains alkali, no great harm is done, provided the alkali is evenly distributed, and the goods are neither dried or dyed immediately, but if they are left lying about in a wet state, the exposed edges dry slightly and the liquor creeps from the unexposed parts to the exposed parts, carrying soda with it, until finally there is a high concentration on the centre of the batch where there has been no exposure. Obviously such goods dye unevenly and in many cases the exposed portions dye darker than the rest, but sometimes owing to the attacks of bacteria they dye lighter.

It is possible to make even fast chrome colors stain by scouring with alkali at too high a temperature, but in

the dyeing process the goods are subjected to a higher temperature than in any scouring machine, and if alkali is not completely removed before drying—although the amount left might be very small—the concentration of the alkali solution in the goods becomes higher as drying proceeds, and the combined effect of the high temperature in the dryer and the strong alkali solution then in the cloth causes the goods to be stained and off shade.

Another danger is that all goods are steam blown, and if the cloth contains alkali it is very possible that there would be stained or off-shade pieces. Thus residual alkali left in goods might lead to unevenness in subsequent dyeing by its own action, and in the case of goods already dyed might cause staining and alteration of shade. It is also responsible in most goods for promoting the development of sulphite faults. In every case the dyer is blamed for faulty dyeing and faulty dyestuffs, and in about every case the scourer is to blame. The use of ammonium sulphate as a remover of alkali has been recommended, but for obvious reasons it is not so efficient as adding a volatile acid which evaporates off on drying the goods. Incomplete removal of alkali is the commonest cause of apparently inexplicable color failure from the manufacturing point of view. Exactly similar faults are caused by it in the ordinary domestic laundering. For instance, there are many complaints about streakiness after washing woolen jumpers. When rinsing woolen goods, plenty of warm water is required, and the garments should then be dipped in weak acetic acid before finally drying, after which they can be dried in very hot places without any fear of the color running.

Sulphite faults are closely related to, and often dependent on, a previous residual alkali fault. The Geigy Co. have devised a simple test which takes the form of spotting the test pattern with four solutions containing different relative proportions of SO₂ and alkali, and leaving the spots to dry for 12 hours. In view of the fact that nearly all woolen goods, except those which go straight from the dyehouse into finished articles, are slightly alkaline, it follows that in an atmosphere containing SO₂, even in small quantities, the alkaline goods will gradually absorb SO₂ from the surrounding atmosphere, and eventually the relative proportions of the alkali and SO₂ will reach the stage at which azo-sulphite formation proceeds, and a fault is produced, with a change of shade wherever the goods have been in contact with the air. This happens with every class of dyed fibre.

There are other carriers of SO₂ or sulphite apart from the atmosphere, which might give rise to similar faults. In the case of a two-fold yarn, in which one twist was stoved, the SO₂ contained in the stoved twist might completely alter the shade of the colored twist in contact with it, or of an adjacent bundle of yarn during storage. Then there is the case of sulphite formed by oxidation of residual sulphur and sodium sulphide left in dyeings made with sulphur colors, leaving cuttle bars at intervals across the piece, wherever the cloth had been exposed to air while in storage.

By far the commonest cause of sulphite faults lies in the packing paper used in packing goods in warehouses, shops, etc. Wood pulp is generally freed from lignin by extraction with calcium bisulphite solution, and when such pulp is made into paper, some sulphite is always

(Continued on Page 24)

*Lecture at a joint meeting of the London Section of The Textile Institute and the Society of Dyers and Colorists.

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AND
ADVANTAGES
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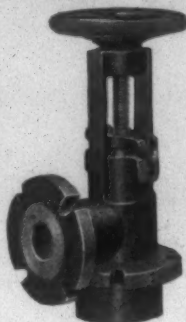
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PERSONAL NEWS

Vance McKenney has become superintendent of the Asheville Knitting Mills, Asheville, N. C.

C. C. Robins, Jr., is now superintendent of the Robins Knitting Company, High Point, N. C.

W. H. Hazel has become superintendent of the Waldensian Weavers, Valdese, N. C.

H. E. Homberger is now superintendent of the West Knitting Company, Wadesboro, N. C.

Irving Harder has been elected secretary of the Pilot Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, N. C.

D. B. T. Dell has assumed his duties as president of the Pilot Hosiery Mills, Asheboro, N. C. He succeeds W. H. Carmichael, who recently resigned.

Roy Riggs has been appointed superintendent of the Cannon Mills No. 10, Concord, N. C.

A. O. People, of Alexander City, Ala., has been appointed overseer of weaving at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

H. H. Ellington, formerly of Knoxville, Tenn., has become night overseer of weaving at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

B. H. Maynard, of Nashville, Tenn., has become overseer spinning at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

H. C. Knight has been promoted to night overseer of spinning at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

G. W. Medlock has resigned as night overseer of spinning at the Enterprise Cotton Mills, Enterprise, Ala.

E. B. Hamblar is now superintendent of the Archer Hosiery Mills, Columbus, Ga.

R. E. Heyward has become superintendent of the Cutter Manufacturing Company, Rock Hill, S. C.

H. H. Eagar, Jr., is now superintendent of the mercerizing department of the Standard-Thatcher-Coosa Company, Chattanooga, Tenn.

Charles Gunn is now superintendent of the Cranwell-Lee Hosiery Mills, formerly the Pikeville Hosiery Mills, Pikeville, Tenn.

A. B. Cranwell is president of the Cranwell-Lee Hosiery Mills, formerly the Pikeville Hosiery Mills, Pikeville, Tenn.

W. P. Harder, for the past five years manager of the Greensboro office of Bradstreet's, has resigned to become vice-president and general manager of the Pilot Hosiery

L. C. Harmon has been transferred from the superintendency of Cannon Mills No. 10, Concord, to a similar position at the No. 6 plant. He succeeds W. B. Bruton, who recently resigned after having served with the company for 35 years.

Mills, Asheboro, N. C.

James H. Porter, vice-president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, Macon, Ga., has established a scholarship fund of \$16,000 in memory of his father, the late Oliver C. Porter, who was one of the first trustees of the Georgia School of Technology of Atlanta, Ga. Mr. Porter instructed the trustees of the fund to select young men who are connected with the Bibb Manufacturing Company as far as possible. The loans are made from the income of the \$16,000, and the money is to be paid back when those to whom it is loaned are earning their own living, so that the fund may continue.

November Cloth Statistics

Statistical reports of production, sales and shipments of standard cotton cloths during the month of November, 1930 were made public by The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York. These figures cover a period of four weeks.

Production during November amounted to 206,633,000 yards, or at the rate of 51,658,000 yards per week. This was 25.2 per cent less than November, 1929, when the rate was 69,029,000 yards per week.

Shipments during November were 200,661,000 yards, equivalent to 97.1 per cent of production. Sales during the month were 183,067,000 yards or 88.6 per cent of production.

Stocks on hand at the end of the month amounted to 356,861,000 yards, representing an increase of 1.7 per cent during the month. Unfilled orders on November 30th were 333,251,000 yards, representing a decrease of 5 per cent during the month.

While the rate of production during November was somewhat higher than in October, it was still far below the normal average,—being 31 per cent less than the peak and 24 per cent below the average for the years 1928 and 1929. Total sales and shipments so far this year are both slightly in excess of production.

These statistics on the manufacture and sale of standard cotton cloths are compiled from data supplied by 23 groups of manufacturers and selling agents reporting through The Association of Cotton Textile Merchants of New York and the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. The groups cover upwards of 300 classifications or constructions of standard cotton cloths and represent a large part of the production of these fabrics in the United States.

Roosevelt Addresses 200 At Callaway Mills Banquet

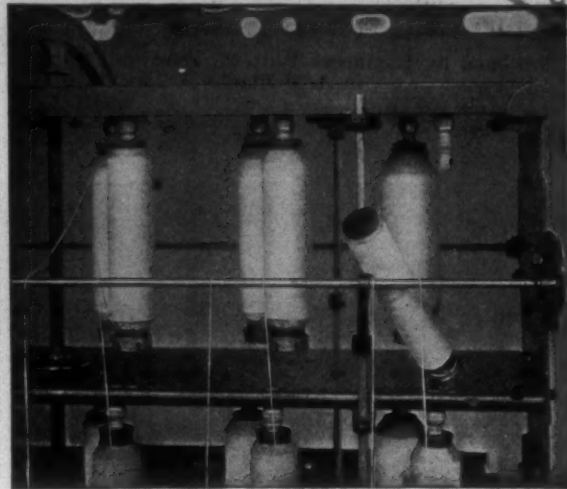
Warm Springs, Ga.—Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, of New York was the guest of honor at a banquet given by the Callaway Cotton Mills, of LaGrange. A group of 200 executives and overseers of the mills gathered here for the occasion. Fuller Callaway, Jr., son of the founder of the Callaway Mills, presided in the absence of Cason J. Callaway, president, who was unable to attend.

Governor Roosevelt's address took up the problem of the evergrowing cost of Government in the last 30 years. He said he saw the beginning of the cotton manufacturing industry in New England and now is seeing its owners wondering whether to close up their factories or move them South. Methods of manufacturing and selling in cotton mills, as well as most other industries, have changed in this period of time, he pointed out, and the same has happened to Government.

Mill Men Meet At Get Together Supper

Dillon, S. C.—Officials and overseers of the three local plants of the Carolina Textile Corporation were hosts at a delightful "get together" fish and oyster supper Friday night at the Dillon Post No. 32 American Legion Hut. Co-ordination in a program of work for the next year in the three local mills was the main object of the occasion to which a few local citizens were invited. Rev. Roy Arnette was toastmaster and presented the speakers.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Judson Mills have under way the work of installing 400 new Crompton & Knowles looms, which are to replace the same number of older looms. The mill has 2,258 looms on fine goods.



Include Eclipse Bobbin Holders in your modernization program!

"The Textile industry is stepping out."

More and more textile mills are adopting modern equipment—modern methods. Eclipse Bobbin Holders fit right into such plans. They replace "out of date" wooden skewers. They improve the quality of the yarn.

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These Ball Bearing Holders are rigidly fixed to the top of the creel board—bottoms are free and clear. They're quickly installed — easily bolted through skewer holes in the frame. Give them a trial—they *belong* in all modernization programs.



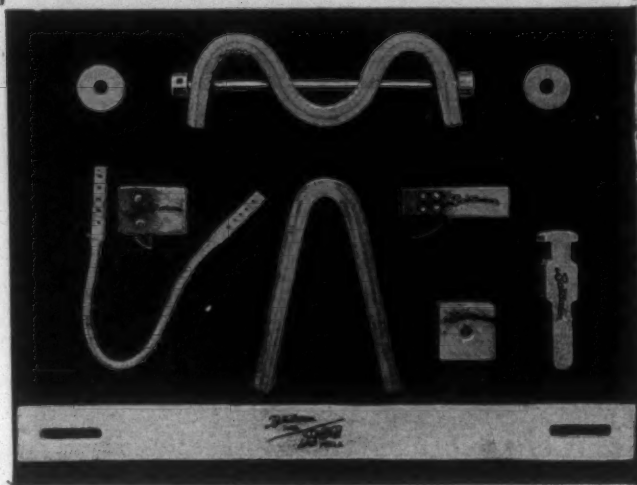
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Sees Improved Textile Situation

A belief that the textile industry has reached its low point and that general business activity will not show any serious cyclical declines below the October levels, is expressed in the Textile Economist, published monthly by the business research division of Tubize Chatillon Corporation. "In general," says the Economist, "the spirit of extreme pessimism, which appeared as a result of the failure of business to revive this fall, is turning to cautious optimism. The formation of large scale relief organizations throughout the country not only argues well for a continued and even an increased purchasing power especially for necessities, but also engenders among business leaders a spirit of co-operation which, in turn, is reflected in optimism relative to their own outlook."

On the textile situation in particular the Economist says: "With the textile industry in a more deflated position than general business as a result of early curtailment in 1930 to date, and with the prices of the textile fibers at relatively stable levels, the basis for a steady and solid increase in textile activity is present. We continue to be optimistic about the textile industry especially in relation to general business."

"Although the rayon price guarantee was announced by some producers as a relatively temporary measure to be used until normal business returns to the country," says the Textile Economist, "it is believed that its permanent retention is desirable. With a guarantee, producers would make sure, before they cut prices, that the prompting decline in sales was not purely a seasonal decline. In other words, price cuts would be made only after thoughtful deliberation and, perhaps more important still, would be made after a period of seasonal dullness in sales and, therefore, before a new buying season begins. Further, the guarantee on rayon prices really results in making rayon available to knitters and weavers on about the same terms as the other fibers are available to them."

"The guarantee allows the knitter and weaver about the same basis of action in purchasing rayon and controlling his operations as do hedging and a study of known supply and demand factors in the purchase of cotton, wool and silk. This factor will be valuable to the rayon industry over a period of time and will more than offset any financial loss sustained by the procedures through the guarantee in case of a price readjustment."

Pointing out that the greatest single encouragement to industry would be price stability, the Economist says, "In the textile industry, for the past two months, we have cotton prices quite steady, wool prices steady to soft, and silk prices weak principally, we believe, because of rayon prices which might be termed spongy. It is to be hoped that the last water has been squeezed from rayon prices by the price guarantee. If this is so, the rest of the textile industry, including rayon, will undoubtedly follow the lead of the cotton industry in increased activity."

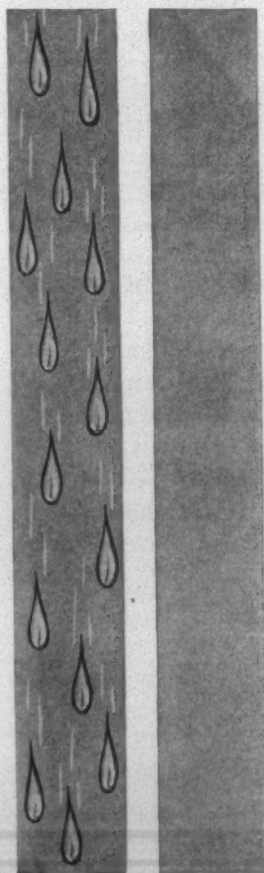
"What Type Heddle?"

An interesting little folder "What Type Heddle," attractively printed in colors, has just been issued by the Steel Heddle Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia. It discusses types of heddles for use on silk, rayon and cotton and describes the various types offered by this company. The text also gives consideration to the selection of the proper type heddle for various fabrics. Copies of the folder will be sent upon request to the company.

Spoilage comes from CEILING SWEAT



Run your hand over the surface—
feel the close-grained, sturdy cork
texture of Armstrong's Corkboard.



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DAMP, dripping ceilings—the sign of ceiling sweat—are caused by heat leakage through roofs. Stop that, and you check the trouble at its source.

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Especially in textile mills

Correct insulation is particularly needed in textile mill roofs. Large amounts of moisture are always present, and where the roof leaks heat, ceiling sweat and its accompanying spoilage are bound to occur. Corkboard on the roof not only prevents this, but stops roof rotting, too. And by preventing heat loss it conserves

fuel and makes workers more comfortable.

Armstrong's Corkboard can be installed on a new roofing deck, or right over the old roof. Your roofing contractor will gladly tell you more about it. Or call in an Armstrong engineer—there is a sales office nearby to supply you with full details and to consult on special requirements. First, though, send for the free book, "The Insulation of Roofs to Prevent Condensation." Address Armstrong Cork & Insulation Company, 909 Concord St., Lancaster, Pa. Canadian offices in Montreal, Toronto, and Winnipeg.

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SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Member of
Audit Bureau of Circulations and Associated Business Papers, Inc.

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Contributions or subjects pertaining to cotton, its manufacture and distribution, are requested. Contributed articles do not necessarily reflect the opinion of the publishers. Items pertaining to new mills, extensions, etc., are solicited.

They Honor Norman Thomas

Norman Thomas is an advocate of social equality between the races and of inter-marriage between whites and blacks.

Norman Thomas was, in 1919, named by the United States Department of Justice, as one of those who had controlled the red and disloyal organization and obstructionists during the World War. While our men fought in France he did all in his power to prevent food and supplies being sent to them.

Norman Thomas is named again and again in the Lusk report for his disloyalties and his association with those who were traitors to our Government.

Norman Thomas is a Socialist which means nothing except that he is one of those who seek to destroy our Government.

He was nominated for president by the Socialist Party upon a platform which contains the following demands:

Nationalization of our natural resources, beginning with the coal mines and water sites.

National ownership and management of railroads and other means of transportation and communication.

Nationalization of the banking and currency system.

The recognition of the Russian Soviet government.

Norman Thomas' close friend and associate, Roger Baldwin is quoted in the Lusk report as saying in his testimony before the committee: "The advocacy of murder, unaccompanied by any act, is within the legitimate scope of free speech," and speaking for the rest of the members of his committee, he said: "All of them believe in the right of persons to advocate the overthrow of government by force and violence." There is ample proof that Norman Thomas takes the same position.

In 1922 Charles Garland of "Love Farm" fame, and a Socialist, refused to take a fortune left him by his father. Roger Baldwin, his friend, immediately proceeded to get his clutches on this money, amounting to some \$800,000. The Garland Fund was established, and the four incorporators were Roger N. Baldwin, Robert M. Lovett, Lewis Gannett; and *Norman M. Thomas*; and serving with them as the executive committee were William Z. Foster, the notorious Communist, Professor Harry F. Ward, Scott Nearing, and a number of other Reds, all members of the American Civil Liberties Union.

One specific use set forth for the Garland Fund was to defend and protect liberal or Red criminals, who are arrested for violating the laws, and part of it was used in an effort to prevent Fred Erwin Beal and the other Communists for being punished for the cowardly murder of Chief Aderholt of Gastonia.

Norman Thomas is a member of the National Committee of the American Civil Liberties Union which was organized during the World War to support and encourage draft dodgers and slackers and was afterwards continued as an aid to subversive criminals and to make possible the activities of the Communists and similar disloyal organizations.

Norman Thomas has sponsored two speaking tours in the United States of the notorious Bertrand Russell of England. Bertrand Russell, like Norman Thomas was disloyal to his country during the war but was convicted of treasonable acts and imprisoned for them for six months.

After one of his addresses in the United States, Bertrand Russell was saved, by police, from the violence of his audience who resented his remarks about American soldiers in the World War.

In his address before college students, Bertrand Russell declares that the Christian religion is the principal enemy of moral progress and says, "I believe that when I die I will rot and that nothing of my ego will survive."

He also says, "I should not regard physical infidelity as a cause for divorce and we should teach people that it is to be expected and tolerated."

Norman Thomas is executive director of the League for Industrial Democracy, formerly called the "Intercollegiate League for Socialism," and boasts that he and Blanchard and Laidler addressed 52,000 college students in 136 colleges during a single year.

Bertrand Russell was brought over by Norman Thomas to aid in establishing socialism,

atheism, communism and free love ideas in the minds of immature college students.

Norman Thomas organized and sponsored the "Open Road" tours to Russia under which college students have been sent to Russia under the direction and supervision of disciples of Lenin and Trotsky and are "sold" upon sovietism and communism.

Norman Thomas, Emily Green Balch and Judah L. Magnes were declared by the U. S. Department of Justice to be the leaders of the People's Council of America when this notorious and disloyal organization was exposed by undercover agents.

The Conference for Progressive Labor Action held at Brookwood Labor Conference on September 1st, 1930, was opened with the singing of "The International" of Russia and closed by the reading of a telegram from Norman Thomas saying, "The workers must inspire fear in the hearts of the capitalists."

During the meeting many red songs were sung, including the "Rebel Girl" and the I. W. W. Coast Song and one speaker was applauded when he shouted, "To Hell with the G—— D—— Flag."

Norman Thomas is a welcome visitor to our colleges and universities, not in spite of, but because of his activities described above.

Last week Norman Thomas addressed the students at Duke University and according to the press, received an enthusiastic reception.

As one member of the Duke faculty recently accepted membership upon the National Committee of the notorious American Civil Liberties Union and another, on November 7th, 1930, addressed the Foreign Policy Association in New York upon "Communism's Challenge to Capitalism" it is easy to name those who brought Norman Thomas to Duke University.

After his address at Duke, Norman Thomas went to Raleigh and spent the week-end in the home of his intimate friend and co-worker, Dr. Carl Taylor of the faculty of North Carolina State College and we note the following press dispatch:

Raleigh, Dec. 9. — Students and faculty members of North Carolina State College got out their textbooks on Socialism following a visit to Raleigh Monday of Norman Thomas, candidate for the Presidency on the Socialist ticket in 1928 and executive director for the League for Industrial Democracy.

Mr. Thomas delivered a public lecture in the college Y. M. C. A. at noon and to the faculty at a luncheon given in his honor.

Norman Thomas, atheist, advocate of free love, who preaches and practices disloyalty to his Government, delivered a lecture in the Y. M. C. A.

Because he advocated these things and because of his record as outlined above he was the "Guest of Honor" at a luncheon given by the faculty of State College.

The "Buy Now" Campaigns

The following letter to Liberty expresses our ideas concerning "Buy Now" campaigns.

December 2, 1930.

Mr. Shepard Butler,
Executive Editor,
Liberty,
220 East 42nd St.,
New York City.

Dear Sir:—

I know that everyone appreciates the effort you are making in behalf of the return of prosperity by inserting throughout the page of every issue of Liberty the slogan

"BUY NOW AND BRING PROSPERITY BACK."

This slogan, however, reminds people that if prosperity is to be brought back it is now absent and I am wondering if it does not have the reverse of the intended effect and will not cause people to conserve their resources and withhold purchases until they are certain that prosperity is returning.

I take the liberty of suggesting that in my opinion your effort would produce better results if you changed your slogan to read:

"BUY NOW WHILE PRICES ARE LOW."

Almost everyone has within him something of the gambler and would like to own goods, after an advance, which were purchased at lower prices.

The public knows that almost every commodity is now selling below the cost of production and could easily be influenced to stock up with low priced goods.

When prices do advance even slightly, most of those who have lower priced goods on hand will become enthusiastic bulls and their expressions of confidence will give an additional boost to prices.

To my mind the slogan you are now using carries an implication of the absence of prosperity with its return indefinite. The slogan I suggest will, I think, better accomplish your purpose, because it will appeal to their gambling or bargain instinct without any suggestion of the presence of adversity or a continuation of same.

Yours sincerely,

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN,
DAVID CLARK, Editor.

Volume vs. Money Value

It is said that October sales of the mail-order houses, the department stores and the chain stores will probably show an average reduction of about 7 per cent. In making this comparison the money value of the goods sold is used, and it is quite possible that the total would have run ahead of last year if the volume of the business passing rather than the money value of the goods sold had been taken into consideration.

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MILL NEWS ITEMS

VALDOSTA, GA.—The Strickland Cotton Mills plan no general expansion of their plant, but will install additional opening machinery, cards and cloth room equipment.

COCHRAN, GA.—The Cochran Cotton Mills Company has recently installed "Breton Mineral" Process (oil-spraying of cotton) in their mills. They have the latest high pressure unit.

GREENVILLE, S. C.—The Southern Weaving Company of this city has had its charter amended by the Secretary of State to have 1,000 shares of preferred stock of \$100 value and 20,000 shares of common of no par value. Ten shares of the new common stock will be exchanged for each share of old common. The present value of the old common shares is approximately \$20, the application stated.

MONTEZUMA, GA.—The Montezuma Knitting Mills, which was closed for four months earlier in the year, has for the past six weeks been running full time and overtime, making 75 hours a week, with a pay roll of 80 employees. The dyeing, bleaching and finishing plants are all in operation and Howard Collier, secretary and treasurer of the mill, announced that the output for the year will exceed last year's by 1,200 dozen.

WILMINGTON, N. C.—Sale of the Delgado Cotton Mills, closed November 15, to the Seaboard Public Service Company, of New York, is recommended by the receivers. In negotiating for this textile property, the Public Service Company offered to take over the properties and spend \$40,000 in re-equipping the mill, and also provide a working capital of \$125,000 with \$15,000 additional for contingencies and organization expenses. They also agree to issue 20-year debenture bonds in an amount not to exceed \$200,000 to pay such creditors as the receivers are unable to satisfy with funds now available.

At a hearing of stockholders and creditors to be held December 12, the proposal of the Seaboard Company will be presented for confirmation or rejection. Before closing the Delgado Mills manufactured gingham goods, the plant customarily employing from 500 to 600 workers. It is understood that the prospective buyers contemplate manufacturing broadcloth.

MACON, GA.—W. D. Anderson, president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, announced after a directors' meeting the body had voted to retire on January 1, 1931, the issue of \$5,000,000 in preferred stock the company has outstanding.

The par value of the stock is \$100 and has been paying dividends at the rate of six per cent, Mr. Anderson said. Dividends are paid semi-annually. The announcement said the stock will be retired by paying stockholders \$103 a share, plus a dividend of \$3 a share heretofore declared payable January 1.

The president said the company was organized in 1876 and is one of the largest textile manufacturing concerns in the country. It has four mills at Macon, three in Porterdales, Ga., one at Reynolds, Ga., and one at Columbus, Ga. The Columbus mill was said to be one of the largest in the world.

MILL NEWS ITEMS

DURHAM, N. C. — The Golden Belt Manufacturing Company has completed installation of new laboratory equipment and of an additional Smith Drum dyeing machine.

NEWTON, N. C.—Catawba Cotton Mills, after being idle for some time, will start with a full day force on Monday, says a statement issued by J. W. Yount, president. About 80 people will be employed, adding a substantial sum to Newton's payroll.

"I am sure we will be able to start the Yount Mills in Conover within the next few weeks," said the mill head. The dye plant owned and leased by Catawba Cotton Mills has been in full day operation for several months, and recently has been running on a night and day schedule to take care of increased trade.

GAFFNEY, S. C.—The Gaffney Manufacturing Company, in connection with developing and improving their product, has installed the latest method of oil-spraying of cotton—an outfit supplied by Borne, Scrymser Company, New York City.

DALLAS, TEX.—Baker Moise Company has made formal announcement of the purchase of Morten-Davis Hosiery Mills, which has been incorporated as Baker-Moise Hosiery Mills with a capitalization of \$325,000.

The mills make women's staple and novelty hosiery with a daily capacity of 175 dozen pairs and give employment on night and day shifts to 117 operatives.

The present officers of Baker-Moise Company will continue to direct the affairs of Baker Hosiery Mills. Officers and directors are R. L. Thornton, O. W. Burkett, H. P. Willard, J. C. Davis, T. M. Little, Col. W. E. Easterwood and F. E. Kramer.

COLUMBUS, GA.—After manufacturing seamless hosiery for 14 years, Archer Hosiery Mills is finally going into the production of women's full-fashioned silk hosiery and is now planning a new building and expansion entailing the expenditure of \$200,000.

Lockwood Greene Engineers, Inc., will superintend construction of the new plant, while a contract for the building has just been awarded to A. K. Adams, of Atlanta. The new building will be completed and operations begun about March 1. The number of machines to be installed is not known.

Archer's entrance into this industry brings the total of Southern full-fashioned mills above 60, against five or six only five years ago. The South has expanded rapidly, though Georgia has lagged behind with only two mills to date.

The action of this mill follows a steady decline in output of and demand for seamless silk hosiery for women. Archer had been one of the chief exponents of finer seamless silks, and had been one of the leaders in the formation of the Hosiery Guild, whose program was suspended when the decline began some six months ago.

Officers of Archer are A. Straus, Jr., president; John S. Baird, Sr., secretary; George P. Swift, vice-president-treasurer; directors consisting of J. P. Illges, J. E. Humes, John S. Baird, Sr., Mr. Swift and Mr. Straus.

A larger sales staff is expected to be employed, and expansion into foreign markets will be begun.

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is the objective in the new automatic looms . . . and

WATSON-WILLIAMS SHUTTLES

are built for Speed!

Made from selected, carefully treated wood, with positive threading eyes, they are uniform in quality and performance.

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A Special Tension

with chromium plated tabs is incorporated — giving adequate tension with the minimum amount of strain.

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RAYON SIZE**

Cotton Estimate Lower

Washington, D. C.—This year's cotton crop was estimated by the Department of Agriculture at 14,243,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, based upon December 1 conditions. Last month 14,438,000 bales were estimated. Production last year was 14,828,000 bales.

The estimated yield per acre is 150.8 pounds for this year compared with an estimate of 154.2 pounds a month ago and 155.0 pounds last year.

The department announced the acreage left for harvest was 45,218,000 acres after abandonment of 2.1 per cent of the 46,191,000 acres in cultivation July 1.

The estimated production by States follows:

Virginia 42,000; North Carolina 795,000; Florida 50,000; Missouri 160,000; Tennessee 400,000; Alabama 1,495,000; Mississippi 1,500,000; Louisiana 710,000; Texas 4,100,000; Oklahoma 900,000; New Mexico 100,000; Arizona 160,000; California 250,000; all other States 6,000 and Lower California, old Mexico (not included in United States total).

Cotton of the 1930 crop ginned prior to December 1, was announced by the Census Bureau to have totalled 12,834,970 running bales, counting 455,477 round bales as half bales, including 15,482 bales of American-Egyptian and excluding linters.

Ginnings to that date last year totalled 12,853,166 running bales including 472,977 round bales and 17,973 bales of American-Egyptian and to that date two years ago, ginnings were 12,560,154 running bales including 518,974 round bales and 19,766 bales of American-Egyptian.

Ginnings this year to December 1 by States were:

Alabama, 1,381,066 bales; Arizona, 94,445; Arkansas, 814,379; California, 162,992; Florida, 50,511; Georgia, 1,513,107; Louisiana, 681,010; Mississippi, 1,377,165; Missouri, 145,558; New Mexico, 77,764; North Carolina 723,426; Oklahoma, 798,141; South Carolina, 942,467; Tennessee, 341,915; Texas, 3,686,288; Virginia 39,205, and all other States 5,531.

Trade Parley for Ribbed Hose Trade

Chattanooga, Tenn.—A trade practice conference of the ribbed hosiery industry has been called by the Federal Trade Commission and will be held at the Hotel Patten here on December 11.

It was also announced that the ribbed hosiery manufacturers from all sections of the United States are expected to attend, and this meeting is expected to be one of importance.

George McCorkle, a member of the Federal Trade Commission, will call the meeting to order, and representatives from Washington will be Garland S. Ferguson, who will preside, and W. M. Flannery.

Wood Heads Textile Chemists

Chattanooga, Tenn.—P. J. Wood, vice-president and general manager of the Oriental Silk Printing Company, Paterson, N. J., was elected president of the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists at the business meeting of its 10th annual convention here Saturday afternoon.

Harry R. Davis, president of the Dyestuff Corporation of America, Boston, was re-elected treasurer, and Alex Morrison, assistant chemist of the American Woolen Company, Andover, Mass., was re-elected secretary.

QUALITY GOODS HELP INDUSTRY

Demand for high quality goods has stimulated the textile industry in America until it leads the world in many respects, Dr. Charles E. Mullin, head of the Division of Textile Chemistry at Clemson College, S. C., said in an address at the opening session of the convention.

Dr. Mullin compared conditions in the textile industry here and abroad and declared that as a general rule textiles produced in this country are of a better quality than those manufactured abroad. "In no other country does the general public dress half as well as in America, nor spend nearly as much money for clothes," he declared.

The general opinion of those attending the convention

Ashworth Brothers, Inc.

Tempered and Side Ground Card Clothing

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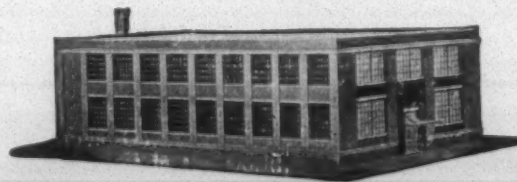
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Textile Supply Co., Texas Representative, Dallas, Texas



is that the business trend throughout the industry is on the upgrade. The resumption of mill operation following exhaustion of a surplus and movements to curtail future overproduction were pointed to as healthy indications.

The opening session was largely devoted to a symposium on, "The Newer Metals Employed in the Dyebath."

Papers were read by representatives of several metal companies, "The Delustering of Silk Hosiery" was discussed by L. S. Zisman, of Gotham Silk Hosiery Co., New York, and Harry Price of the Celanese Corporation of America, New York, described "The Construction of Celanese Fabrics as Related to Dyeing and Finishing Methods."

Bond Catalog Shows Standard Stock Gears

Charles Bond Company, Philadelphia, has issued their catalog No. 56 describing Bond standard stock gears. The catalog has 58 pages and is illustrated throughout. It gives detailed information of the complete line of gears made by the company, including list prices. The Bond catalog will be found useful by all gear users. Copies may be had on request to the Charles Bond Company, 617,623 Arch street, Philadelphia.

Hunter Co. Reports Steady Trade Level

"For the last four weeks our business has maintained a steady level with a maximum variation of not over 12½ per cent during this period, Hunter Mfg. & Commission Co. reports. "Part of this time colored goods have done relatively better than gray goods; part of the time it has been the reverse. Towels have done well most of the time. During this last week colored goods sold in excess of production while print cloths and sheetings were dull,

though there was an improvement in wide fabrics for the manufacturing trades and demand for fine and fancy goods showed some improvement.

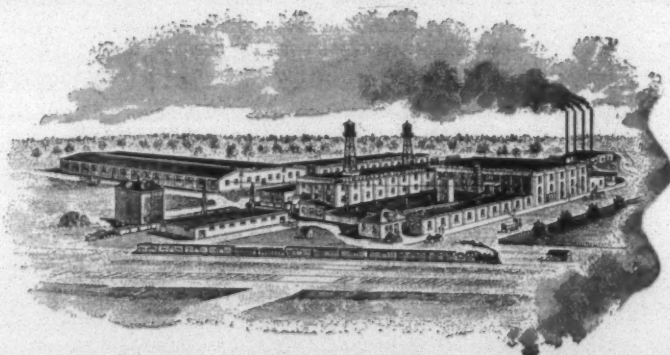
"There is little sign of immediate change in the situation or in general sentiment. It is still possible that better activity may developed the latter part of the month, though improvement is likely to be slow until the latter part of January.

"There has been a little more irregularity in print cloth and sheeting prices during the week, which has been caused by approach of inventory time, and this influence is likely to continue in evidence during the next couple of weeks.

"In studying our colored goods figures for the five months ended December 1, we find that our sales for this period exceed those for the first six months of the year and that sales for both October and November were ahead of the same month last year. December has made a good start. In all lines of cutting trade we find interest for future goods and inventories at extremely low points. Colored goods mills are in a better position generally than they were a year ago.

"Many of the leading economists agree that textiles will be among the first groups to shows distinct signs of business improvement, and while many of these students are now postponing improvement in general business until the late summer of 1931, we still feel that we can count on distinct signs of improvement in cotton goods by February. As the gloom of business depression continues, people's vision becomes more and more obscure, so the City Bank in its December review very sagely says: 'We have to remember in times like these that the influence of depression are cumulative and that it is the usual thing for the outlook to appear more and more unpromising in proportion as the depression nears its end.'

VICTOR MILL STARCH—The Weaver's Friend



THE KEEVER STARCH COMPANY COLUMBUS, OHIO

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It means good running work, satisfied help and one hundred per cent production.

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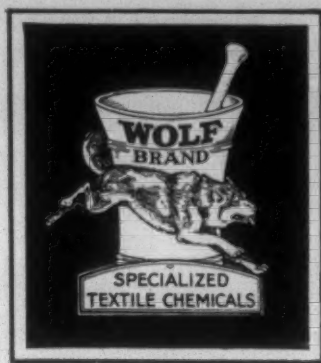
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Chattanooga, Tenn. Greenville, S. C.

Color Faults in Finished Materials

(Continued from Page 14)

contained by the paper. Linen and cotton rags, etc., used for making fresh paper are bleached with bleaching powder, and hypochlorite and sulphites are added as anti-chlors. This presence of sulphur in paper does great damage to dyed goods if left parcelled up for any length of time. In order to test thoroughly the fastness of a dyed pattern to SO₂ under all conditions, it is necessary not only to make the ordinary stoving test and the Geigy sulphite test, but also a further more drastic test involving the use of either the sulphite solutions hot, or a hydrosulphite solution.

Hydrosulphite could and would reduce other classes of colors besides azo colors, and it might reasonably be inferred that active sulphite would have a similar action. Only such colors as are exceptionally resistant to reducing agents are quite unaffected by active sulphite. The fastest are those which are not, or hardly, reducible with hydrosulphite—Eirochrome, Red B. Anthracene Browns. Alizarine Cyanines, etc., and the next fast are those colors which although reduced by hydrosulphite are re-oxidized by air alone, such as Brilliant Wool Blues, Eiro Fast Fuschine BL, Rhodamine B, vat and sulphur colors.

All the faults mentioned due to SO₂ could arise, and often do, during storage in the dark. Exposure to light in general has nothing to do with the fault. The azo-sulphites when formed are not so fast to light as the parent dyestuffs. Even if only a small proportion of the dyestuff on any pattern is converted to azo-sulphite, the pattern will fade quicker than it should do.

World Use of U. S. Cotton

World consumption of American cotton, after increasing from August to September, increased still further during October, but continued to run far below that in the corresponding period last season, according to the New York Cotton Exchange Service.

The world used approximately 969,000 bales of American cotton in October, compared with 892,000 in September, 835,000 in August, and approximately 1,313,000 in October last season. In the three months from August 1 to October 31, constituting the first quarter of the cotton season, the world used about 2,696,000 bales of the American staple against 3,638,000 in the same period last season.

"The returns from individual countries continue to indicate that consumption of American cotton is running below last season in all of the principal divisions of the spinning industry," says the Exchange Service. "The United States consumed only 427,000 bales in October this season, compared with 609,000 last season; Great Britain, 77,000, against 163,000; the Continent of Europe, 340,000, against 400,000; the Orient, 109,000, against 122,000, and minor countries, 16,000, against 19,000.

"In the three months ending October 31, the United States used only 1,146,000 bales this season, against 1,659,000 last season; Great Britain, 217,000 against 370,000; the Continent, 976,000, against 1,203,000; the Orient, 315,000 against 352,000, and minor countries, 42,000, against 54,000. On the Continent, consumption is running considerably lower than last season in France, Russia, Italy, Czechoslovakia and Spain. It is running close to last season, however, in Germany, Holland and Poland."

There are
idle spindles
but they are not

CASABLANCAS

Long Draft
Spindles

Mills that have equipped with Casablancas have made their equipment more elastic. (The Whitin-Casablancas Long Draft Spinning System will produce yarn of varying counts from the same hank roving.)

They have reduced their costs. (One large mill, name on request, is saving \$39,469.65 per year.)

They have broadened their facilities, for the Whitin-Casablancas Long Draft System of Spinning will produce finer yarns without additional carding equipment.

* * * *

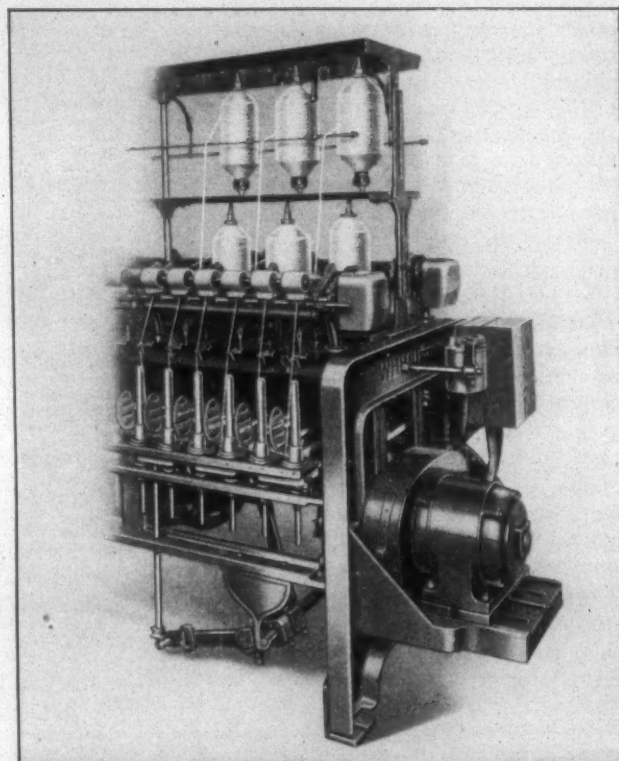
There is always plenty of business for the low cost producers. If your mill has idle spindles perhaps the Whitin-Casablancas System would permit you to take business now beyond your reach.

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WHITIN

Textile Machinery

Styling is Important Factor

Boston, Mass.—The cotton industry in 1931 will see the result of the progressive, long sighted viewpoint which the manufacturer has taken, reports Mrs. Edith N. Hatch, of the Style Advisory Board of the National Association of Cotton Manufacturers.

"The manufacturer," she declared today, "has learned the lesson that good design and right coloring is just good business on his part." He is watching the trend of fashion and the outstanding developments in other materials in housefurnishings, sports, travel and the like. He is guiding his business with full appreciation of the fact that the taste of the American woman is not only educated to a high degree but is constantly kept up-to-date by the radio, movies and the press.

"The woman to whom the cotton manufacturer must look for the success or failure of his materials, in whatever price range she buys, chooses that fabric which in color and design is part of the fashion picture of the moment."

Styling correctly is all in knowing your market, in the opinion of Mrs. Hatch, who is the fashion authority for Nashua Manufacturing Company. "That," she declared, "is the simple story of style in business.

"It is just a matter of combining style and common sense. It is this combination that the cotton manufacturer is using to attain success."

Notice of Private Sale of Cotton Mill

By virtue of a decree of the Superior Court of Hoke County, rendered at the November term, 1930., in the case of Peoples Savings Bank & Trust Company, et als, vs. Raeford Cotton Mills, I will receive sealed bids up to and including the 20th day of December, 1930, for all of the plant and property of the said Raeford Cotton Mills, freed and discharged of all encumbrances; said property consisting of the several tracts of land owned by the said Raeford Cotton Mills in Hoke County, at or near Raeford, N. C., including the land, the mill plant with cotton mill, machinery, fixtures, furniture, and equipment of every kind and description belonging to the same, and all of the privileges, easements, and appurtenances belonging to any and all of the said lands and premises, and all of the operatives' houses, and other structures and fixtures located thereon.

Terms of sale cash, subject to approval by the Court and the conveyance of good title free from encumbrances.

The purchaser will be required to deposit One Thousand (\$1,000.00) Dollars, to be forfeited for failure to comply with conditions of bid.

This 20th day of November, A. D. 1930.

WARREN S. JOHNSON

Receiver Raeford Cotton Mills
Wilmington, N. C.

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Watson-Williams Mfg. Co.			
Wellington, Sears & Co.			
Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co.			
Whiting Machine Works			
Whitinsville Spinning Ring Co.			
Wolf, Jacques & Co.			
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Color Selections Change in Spreads

Color preferences in the bedspread market show, according to results in a number of primary quarters, that rose holds first place and that green comes next. Then follow gold, peach, helio, blue, cream, when carried, and other special shades. Just as there are times when green is foremost, helio comes nearer the front.

What interests sellers on occasion is the manner that reorders for helio arrive. This is one of the surprises, since not so long ago it was difficult to induce buyers to include the color in their assortments. In larger cities helio or orchid is taking especially well in popular price spreads and the tone has also brought forth favorable reactions in more expensive numbers.

The fact that rose superseded pink indicates to producers that the question of color requires checking from time to time. The country is swapping its loyalties as often as producers bring out ideas based on sound selection. Green took some time to catch hold, while now it has to be included in practically every initial order placed for spreads.

There are those who describe blue as at times entitled to third place in popularity, but it falls behind in so many reorders that it is plainly evident that it is no longer the predominant factor it was several years ago when it often ran tandem to pink. The appearance of colors never before used shows an increasing appreciation of the experimental in the trial of new ideas.—Journal of Commerce.

New Recording Instrument

A new circular chart recording instrument, identified as type A, has been announced by the Westinghouse Electric & Manufacturing Company. These instruments are light and small; they include ammeters and voltmeters; and are made for switchboard mounting or as portable instruments.

These instruments have numerous applications in industry. An example of their utility is their use for determining the most economical use of motor-driven machinery, the loading of motors, time of starting in mornings or after lunch hour, time of quitting, loss of time, and power required for different operations or depth of cuts.

They are designed principally for alternating-current applications, but are also applicable to certain direct-services. The ammeters are available in sizes ranging from 5 to 50 amperes, and give a full-scale reading from zero to the value at which the meter is rated; the voltmeters are made in ratings varying from that which provides a scale of from 90 to 140 volts to that which records a maximum voltage of 550 volts.

This instrument uses for the measuring unit a small motor structure, in which a laminated armature core or "rotor" is mounted in the field of an electromagnet. The air gap surfaces of the pole pieces are arranged to give as uniform a scale as is consistent with good performance at light loads. No delicate pivots or jewels are used for bearings. The control force is provided by heavy springs. The main shaft operates the pen directly, and the mechanism as a whole is damped by means of an aluminum disk arranged to swing in the air gaps of a powerful set of permanent magnets.

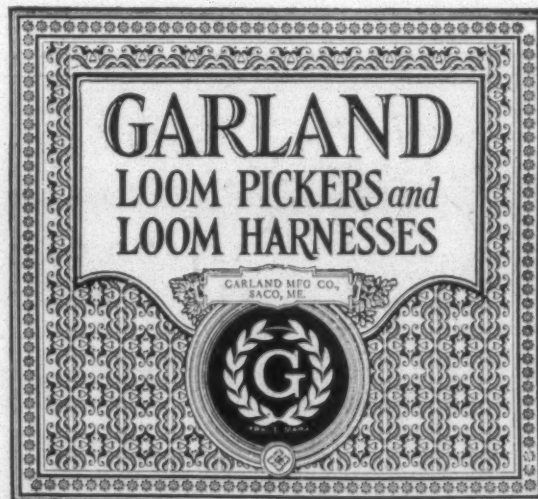
Three kinds of clocks for moving the circular chart are provided; a key-wound, 8-day clock for driving the one-week charts; a key-wound, 36-hour clock for driving the one-day charts; and a sub-synchronous (self starting) motor-driven clock, operated by the system frequency.

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We wish to obtain a complete list of the superintendents and overseers of every cotton mill in the South. Please fill in the enclosed blank and send it to us.

_____, 19____
 Name of Mill _____
 Town _____
 _____ Spinning Spindles _____ Looms
 _____ Superintendent
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 _____ Spinner
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 _____ Cloth Room
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Eighth and Laurel Sts.
PALATKA, FLORIDA

Progress in Textile Engineering

(Continued from Page 7)

comparatively rapidly through the process, several hours being saved over the prevailing method of kier boiling.

The year 1930 has also seen peroxide bleaching firmly established in numerous plants. Bleaching by this method is said to do in three operations what has required thirteen, and to do in eight hours what has required twenty-four.

Improvements have been made in rope washers both of the slack-loop and of the tight-strand type. A slack-loop washer has been developed for bleach-house use which combines some of the long-established processes of the woolen and worsted industry with some of the better practices of the modern bleach house, resulting in a machine which can be run at bleach-house speeds. This machine employs the suds box, which catches the dirty water squeezed out of the nip and so assists in securing very rapid and thorough cleaning. It also has a level control drain, and the counter current-flow principle, and is fitted to take a wringer mounted on the washer frame, so that a separately installed equeezer is not required.

The tight-strand washer has also been improved. Not until this last year has a practical countercurrent-flow tub been developed. This washer will scour more effectively than previous machines, and is in actual operation, using 33 per cent less water than is generally considered necessary.

For washing, boiling off, and otherwise treating rayons and silks a two-reel countercurrent slack-loop tub has been developed. This machine employs fourteen separate compartments in a single tube and lends itself to various operations such as boiling off and washing, tin washing-phosphating and washing, and soaping and chroming after printing, etc. It assures most gentle handling of the goods, and gives much greater effectiveness and efficiency in the use of water and steam than have previous methods.

Improvements have been made in dyeing machinery, particularly for handling rayon. A skein-dyeing machine of the circulating type especially designed to insure proper penetration has been brought out. For hosiery there have been developed a number of new rotary dyeing machines. Monel metal is generally used throughout.

As previously mentioned, the familiar vacuum extractor, formerly used exclusively on woollens and worsteds, has been redesigned by several manufacturers for use on rayon and celanese. A reel-dyeing machine has appeared of all-metal construction, which is equipped with an automatic stop for tangles and a pin rail made adjustable to permit handling of goods of differing weights.

An all-electric jig has been developed which has a motor on each beam roll. This permits one motor to act as an electro-dynamic brake while the other motor is driving, and assures smooth, even, and controlled tension.

In the printing field, a loop-type drier for printed goods has been placed in regular service so that materials from either a surface-printing machine or one using engraved rolls may be dried in a heated atmosphere without contact with heated surfaces and without making any contact between the printed surface and any solid surface during the entire drying operation, at the same time keeping the size of the drier within the limits usually allotted to print-machine cans, and carrying on the drying operation in a tightly insulated housing.

A great deal of attention is being paid to the print-machine ager in an effort to secure maximum color value in the development of the dyes. In this connection various devices are being tried for obtaining and maintain-

ing the optimum condition in the ager as to temperature and moisture. A device has been perfected for use on the continuous steamer for automatically returning the looping bars, thus dispensing with labor as formerly employed for this purpose.

A demand for preshrunk shirtings has brought about numerous methods and machines for producing a fully shrunk finish. In fact, this is probably the outstanding finishing development of the year. The most prominent of these methods is one which combines a special pin enter with a feeding-in mechanism which feeds cloth into the machine at a predetermined rate in excess of the delivery rate, and as the cloth is stretched crosswise by the pin tenter the slackness in the cloth is transformed into a crinkle in the individual warp threads. Thus the cloth is delivered free from wrinkles, but with its warp thoroughly contracted or shrunk. A further machine in range with this frame, and operating in a somewhat similar manner, accomplishes the shrinking of the filling. Thus this combined range will deliver goods that are preshrunk in both filling and warp, and furthermore the amount of such shrinkage is under complete control.

Some of the other miscellaneous developments of the year are: an electric cloth guider, a print-machine copper-roll engraving machine that employs the jacquard principle, progress in photo-engraving of textile patterns, pressure straining and centrifugal clarification of color pastes, and the use of chromium plating for engraved Schreiner calender rolls.

In the field of research, progress is being made at accelerating rates. Improved methods of microscopy are now in daily use and are serving the textile industry in all stages from raw fiber to finished fabric. A new testing machine is now available for determining the comparative wearing qualities of various fabrics. One of the most ingenious and technical developments of recent months is an application of the photo-electric eye, by means of which it is now possible to telegraph color measurements from place to place, or, in other words, to match shades by wire.

During the year just past, two major agencies have been created for the purpose of furthering research in our industry. One of these is the United States Institute for Textile Research, which was organized in May at a meeting of representatives of the various divisions of the industry. The Textile Research Council and the American Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists have merged their interests in the new Institute. The other agency is the Textile Foundation, created by the Merritt Bill to administer, in textile research, the major portion of the \$1,800,000 fund derived by the Textile Alliance from the sale of German reparation dyes. President Hoover has appointed three outstanding men in the textile field, together with the Secretaries of Commerce and Agriculture, to be the directors of this foundation.

The data on which this report has been based have been supplied by the various members of the Executive Committee of the Textile Division, and by numerous other associates and friends in the industry. In many cases these contributions have been incorporated into the report verbatim, and we hereby acknowledge our indebtedness to all who have furnished us data for this summary. Obviously, the field is too great to be covered adequately by such a report as this, and we have included only some of the more important developments. These few items, however, we believe, will indicate the trend in the mechanical side of the industry and will suffice to show that even with the industry in a most depressed condition, its engineers and technical men are still able to report progress.

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DOMESTIC

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COTTON GOODS

New York.—The cotton goods markets were quiet last week. There was only a moderate demand for gray and finished lines, the bulk of the business being of a filling-in character. Prices on print cloths were an eighth cent a yard lower. There was little business in drills and twills.

In print cloths there were sales of the 80x80s for delivery in two weeks at $7\frac{7}{8}$ cents. As for the balance of December, some centers declared no goods were available under $7\frac{7}{8}$ cents, although others reported goods available at $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents for delivery before the end of the month. For January-February-March goods continued on offer at $7\frac{5}{8}$ cents, but without interesting buyers. The $38\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 64x60s continued at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The 39-inch 68x72s were $6\frac{1}{4}$ cents. On 72x76s 7 cents was quoted. On $8\frac{1}{2}$ -inch 60x48s sales were made at $4\frac{3}{4}$ cents. Lots of 500 pieces were available at these levels. While inventories in first hands were declared extremely low by some important centers, easy prices nevertheless persisted. Other print cloths were slow and unchanged. Narrow goods were quiet beyond a few small sales. Some cloths of print cloth yarns were of interest, although sales were not reported.

Slow conditions continued to be reported in the fine goods markets. Here and there reports were current of some moderate to fair sales, although generally trading was in small lots of goods for quick deliveries. The price situation was unchanged, quotations being steady although subject to shading on orders of moderate size.

In carded broadcloths $9\frac{1}{4}$ cents was asked for 112x60s and $7\frac{7}{8}$ cents was asked for 100x60s. It was reported in one center that 100x60s were offered at $7\frac{3}{4}$ cents, but buyers apparently were interested only in small lots, for which full prices were reported paid.

In sheetings 40-inch 3.75 yard were on offer at $6\frac{7}{8}$ cents, with 6 cents reported possible on a bid. The 40-inch 4.25 5yard were quoted at $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents, at which level some small sales were made. The 40-inch 3.60 yard 56x60s for some makes were reported available.

Prices were as follows:

Print cloths, 27-in., 64x60s	4
Print cloths, 28-in., 64x60s	$4\frac{1}{4}$
Gray goods, $38\frac{1}{2}$ lin., 64x60s	5
Gray goods, 39-in., 80x80s	$6\frac{7}{8}$
Brown sheetings, 3-yard	$8\frac{3}{4}$
Brown sheetings, 4-yard, 56x60s	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Tickings, 8-ounce	17
Denims	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Standard prints	8
Dress gingham	$12\frac{1}{2}$ -15

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YARN MARKET

Philadelphia, Pa.—The yarn market was slow last week and prices were somewhat lower. The concessions varied and prices were irregular and hard to follow. Spinners continued firm on business past the first of the year and refused a good many contracts that were offered under the market for delivery into next year. Some mills have maintained their prices without change.

The weakness was reflected in the case of weaving and knitting numbers on which orders were, at times, placed at concessions of $\frac{1}{2}$ cent and 1 cent a pound under list levels.

The insulating section ordered more actively and in larger amounts than other sections, taking all the way from 4s to 30s in part waste stock, basis 17 cents for three-ply 8s and 18 cents for 12s. Plush manufacturers came in for less than heretofore, though to aggregate of 100,000 pounds came to the notice of sellers. For what was ordered for pile fabrics 22 cents was paid for 16s, up to 24 cents for 20s, 24 cents or more for 22s and over 28 cents for 30s.

Knitters were on the market for yarns, the underwear people being well taken care of for a start, though not universally. They are looked to for much more business and are not pressing for either lower or higher prices, wanting little more than genuine stability. Hosiery producers were not among those who had occasion to order more than nominal poundage.

Weavers were described as not much in evidence. They picked up a number of small lots for more immediate use, paying market prices for most everything taken. Some lace trading materialized of small proportions, and a few additional towel warps sold at the usual price differentials that apply on low break white yarns.

Southern Single Chain Warps		40s	35
10s	19½	40s ex.	38
12s	20	50s	45
16s	21	60s	52
20s	22	Duck Yarns, 3, 4 and 5-Ply	
26s	25	8s	21½
30s	27	10s	22
Southern Two-Ply Chain		12s	23
8s	19	16s	24
10s	19½	20s	25
12s	20	Carpet Yarns	
16s	21½	Tinged Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
20s	22½	4-ply	
24s	25	White Carpet, 8s, 3 and	
30s	27½	4-ply	
36s	33	Part Waste Insulating Yarn	
40s	35	8s, 1-ply	16½
40s ex.	39	8s, 2, 3 and 4-ply	17
Southern Single Skeins		10s, 1-ply and 3-ply	17½
8s	19	12s, 2-ply	18
10s	19½	16s, 2-ply	19½
12s	20	20s, 2-ply	20½
14s	20½	26s, 2-ply	24
16s	21	30s, 2-ply	25½
20s	22	Southern Frame Cones	
24s	24	8s	20
26s	25	20s	20½
28s	26	12s	21
30s	27	14s	21½
Southern Two-Ply Skeins		14s	21½
8s	19	16s	22
10s	19½	18s	22½
12s	20	20s	23½
14s	21	22s	24
16s	21½	24s	25
20s	22½	26s	26
24s	25	28s	27
26s	26	30s	27
30s	27	40s	35

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UNIVERSAL WINDING CO.

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Textile Winding Machinery

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U. S. Ring Traveler Co.

159 Aborn St., PROVIDENCE, R. I.

ANTONIO SPENCER, Pres. AMOS M. BOWEN, Treas.

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"WHERE TRAVELER NEEDS ARE PARAMOUNT,"
Use the UNIVERSAL STANDARD PRODUCTS, which insure you against interruptions and delays in your work.

FOR FINE YARNS—

Use OUR SPECIAL TEMPERED NARROW TRAVELERS.

FOR UNIFORMITY OF TWIST IN PLYS AND CORDS—
Use the new "BOWEN PATENTED VERTICAL OFF-SET" Patent No. 1,636,992.

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AUTOMATIC SPOOLERS
HIGH SPEED WARPERS
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Double Duty Travelers

Last Longer, Make Stronger
Yarn, Run Clear, Preserve the
SPINNING RING. The greatest
improvement entering the spinning
room since the advent of the HIGH
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Manufactured only by the

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means MORE PROFIT
because BETTER YARN,
FEWER BREAKS, and
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ROLLED LEATHER FOR FOUR GENERATIONS

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is by train. The safest. Most
comfortable. Most reliable. Costs
less. Inquire of Ticket Agents
regarding greatly reduced fares
for short trips.
SOUTHERN RAILWAY SYSTEM

Becky Ann's Books

Interesting Stories of
Cotton Mill Life

"A Man Without a
Friend"
"Only a Factory Boy"
"Hearts of Gold"
"The Better Way"
"Will Allen—Sinner"

Price \$1.00 Each

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are read in practically every textile
mill in the Southern States. Make
your wants and offerings known
through this medium. \$3.00 per inch
for each insertion.

Set this style type, figure about 40
words to the inch.
Set this style, about 30 words to
inch.

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GET OUR QUOTATIONS

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Charlotte, N. C.

New Book Describes Link-Belt P. I. V. Gear

Link-Belt Company, Philadelphia, Pa., has just issued a new 16-page book descriptive of their recently announced P. I. V. Gear—an all-metal variable speed transmission.

This P. I. V. (Positive, Infinitely Variable) Gear, is illustrated and fully described in this book, which alludes to its many applications in industry, wherever a variation in conveyor or transmission speed is desired.

Two double-page spreads distinctly illustrate the features of the unit, such as the side-tooth chain operating in contact with the toothed discs, thus assuring a positive action.

This Book No. 1274 is now being distributed, and a copy will be sent gratis to interested readers who write to the above.

Dedicate Community House At Smyre Mill Village

Gastonia, N. C.—The modern community building for the people of the textile villages of the A. M. Smyre Manufacturing Company has been completed and dedicated. It is a large two-story brick structure, with basement, centrally located. Marshall Dilling, general superintendent of the mill plants, was the designer of the building and directed activities. J. Lee Robinson, president of the Smyre Manufacturing Company, at the dedicatory exercises presented the community building to the people, saying that Superintendent Dilling was to be commended for choosing this particular time to build, when both materials and labor were at a reasonable level, and that the activity aided the period of depression that is general. Brief addresses were also made by F. L. Smyre, treasurer of the company, and Col. T. L. Craig of the board of directors.

Mrs. S. A. Lanier is director of community activities in the several mill villages.

Viscose Co. Will Move To 200 Madison Avenue

The Viscose Company will move from its present headquarters at 171 Madison avenue to larger quarters in 200 Madison avenue early in January, it was announced. The company will occupy the entire twentieth floor at 200 Madison avenue. A feature of the new sales headquarters will be a showroom where various quality rayon products will be kept on display.

The Importance of Cotton in American Industry

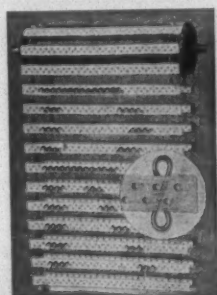
(Continued from Page 10)

night, and this day and night operation came to be very general as to various important fabrics. But when the war needs were over and demand settled down to what was needed for peace-time purposes it was found that year in and year out the capacity for manufacture, if operated day and night, was able to produce far more than the demand would take, and this compelled the mills to curtail both their day and night operations in a more or less fluctuating and spasmodic way. This was not only very detrimental to the stability of production and merchandising, but militated against regular and satisfactory work for the employees. In addition to all that, night operation was perpetuating the unsatisfactory conditions which grew out of the war, whereby women and minors were working throughout the night for very long hours. There were many different powerful reasons why this condition was contrary to all the interests concerned. The appreciation of this fact came about only slowly, but I am glad to tell you that it has come about in increasing measure, and now the mills are in process of effecting a change whereby the overwhelming preponderance of them will no longer work women and minors at night.

The view has been mistakenly developed in some quarters that the intention and the effect of this is to take work away from women and give it to men, but this is not correct. Women are particularly adapted to many parts of the work, especially the spinning, and instead of this change operating generally to transfer night work from women to men, the hope of the mill executives is and the general effect is going to be, that the transfer which will be effected will be from night work to day work, so that women will continue to do the same work they have done in the past, but will do it in the daytime and so under more favorable conditions.

I regard this as a movement of outstanding importance in the direction of stabilizing employment in the more favorable hours of the day, and at the same time avoiding a business demoralization which was injurious all alone the line—to the cotton farmer, the cotton mill, the workers, and the customers of the mills.

I hope that these slight glimpses have conveyed to you some faint idea of the variety of the elements of human interest which inhere in cotton, which has an element of romance and romantic history in exceptional degree, and in addition, has a practical significance in the direction of comfort and beauty and serviceability which is equally exceptional.



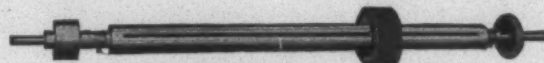
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Millbury, Mass.

BECAUSE THEY ARE DEPENDABLE



Roy Traverse Cotton Card Grinder



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Roy Cotton Card Grinders are giving dependable service in mills North and South. There are hundreds of well satisfied users who have found this equipment dependable for as long as fifty years.

B. S. ROY & SON COMPANY

ESTABLISHED 1868

WORCESTER

MASS., U. S. A.

ROY Standard since 1868 TEXTILE GRINDERS

Where Quality Counts.....

A quality material has never yet been produced profitably with poor quality equipment. This is especially true as regards your loom harness.



Scientific Design
plus
High Carbon Steel
plus
Super-smooth Polish
produces

the finest quality heddles obtainable for any fabric

Send for samples

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.

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The Flat Steel Heddle

EMPLOYMENT BUREAU

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for two weeks.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the Southern Textile Bulletin and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires and carry small advertisements for two weeks.

WANT position as shipping clerk, cotton grader or warehouse man. Seven years with present employer. References. No. 5791.

WANT position as superintendent. 20 years experience on all classes of white, colored and fancy goods, cotton and rayon. Best references. No. 5792.

WANT position as overseer weaving. 10 years experience on cotton, rayon and silk. I. C. S. diploma. Age 35. Married. On present job two years. No. 5793.

WANT position as overseer weaving and designing. Age 30. Ten years experience on Stafford, Draper and C. & K. looms. References. No. 5794.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, capable and the very best of references. No. 5795.

WANT position as overseer carding and spinning—or either one. 18 years on present job. Experienced on white and colors. Good references. No. 5796.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Experienced and capable and dependable. No. 5797.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding in a large mill. No. 5798.

WANT position as overseer, second hand—or would accept position as loom fixer till something better turns up. Experienced overseer and guarantee satisfaction. References from former employers. No. 5799.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. 15 years on carded and combed yarns. Three years as superintendent yarn mill. References. No. 5800.

WANT position as overseer carding. Age 28. Ten years experience in carding, card grinding, speeder fixing, etc. Single. Good references. No. 5801.

WANT position as overseer cloth room or supply clerk. 15 years experience as cloth room overseer, and 5 years as supply clerk. Age 43. All past and present employers as reference. No. 5802.

WANT position as bookkeeper, paymaster or cost accountant. 10 years experience in cotton mill office. Age 30. Married. and best references. No. 5803.

WANT position as master mechanic. Experienced mill man. Good draftsman. Present employers as reference. No. 5804.

WANT position as superintendent, or overseer carding and spinning. Carding preferred. Experienced and best references. No. 5805.

WANT position as superintendent. Textile graduate. Over six years experience as superintendent and designer. References the best. No. 5806.

WANT position as superintendent, carded and combed yarns. Experienced, reliable, and best references. No. 5807.

WANT position as superintendent of a small mill, or as overseer carding or master mechanic in large mill. Age 36, married, reliable and experienced on plain and dobby work. No. 5808.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer carding or spinning, spooling and winding. Experienced, qualified and able. A hard worker and will go anywhere. Investigation welcome and appreciated. No. 5809.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer weaving. Experienced on plain, jacquard, dobby and fancies of all kinds. Textile graduate with nine years experience as overseer and superintendent. Age 39, strictly sober. Married and best of references. No. 5810.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Age 30. Nine years experience on plain, and fancies, cotton and rayon. Married. Now employed. Best of references. No. 5811.

WANT position as carder or spinner—or both. Ten years experience and best of references. No. 5812.

WANT position as carder or spinner or both. Experienced in white and colored, coarse and fine work. Age 45. References. No. 5813.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Jacquards preferred. Experienced on rayon and cotton bedspreads, damask and draperies, plain and box looms. Understand tying up harness and reading designs. I.C.S. graduate complete cotton manufacturing. No. 5814.

WANT position as overseer spinning. Experienced, well qualified and best of references. No. 5815.

WANT position as overseer spinning and twisting. Experienced, reliable and best references. No. 5816.

WANT position as overseer cloth room. Twelve years experience on plain, fancies and silk. References. No. 5817.

WANT position as superintendent. Experienced on fine yarns and cotton goods. Best of references. No. 5818.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer large card room. Best of records and references. No. 5819.

WANT position as overseer carding or spinning. Age 26, I.C.S. graduate, on present job five years. Best of references as to character and ability. No. 5820.

WANT position as overseer jacquard weaving. References. No. 5821.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Several years experience on silks, rayons, white and colored, plain and fancy cotton goods. Go anywhere at any time. No. 5822.

WANT position as card grinder and picker frame fixer. Expert at card clothing and frame fixing. Age 40. 14 years experience. Have family and will go anywhere to get over four days work per week. No. 5823.

WANT position as overseer weaving, or as second hand in a large mill. Experienced on white and colored, coarse and fine numbers. No. 5824.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Now employed and getting production. Satisfactory references. No. 5825.

WANT position as overseer weaving. Experienced on all weaves on C. & K. box dobbies except leno, and on Drapers with and without dobbies and lacy spring tops. Age 48. Grammar school education. Baptist. Present and past employers as references. No. 5826.

WANT position as superintendent small mill, or as overseer carding, spinning and twisting of a small mill. Experienced from picker room to office. Best of references. No. 5827.

Manville-Jenckes To Factor Sales

Manville-Jenckes Company, of Pawtucket, R. I., one of the country's largest producers of cotton and rayon fabrics, announced that it has entered into an agreement as of December 1 for discounting of its outstanding accounts through Commercial Factors. The company is one of the oldest and largest cotton mills in the United States, employing several thousand hands in mills at Manville, Pawtucket, Georgiaville and Woonsocket, R. I., and at Gastonia and High Shoals, N. C.

Sales offices of the concern are maintained at 40 Worth street, and in Akron, Ohio, and San Francisco, Calif. Its products are sold to automobile tire manufacturers, the dry goods converting trade, and a dozen other users of cotton fabric. It has its own rayon spinning plant, capable of producing yarns to fill its own requirements.

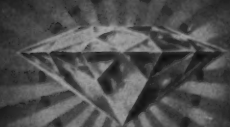
Durene Assn. Presents New Fabrics Brochure

Under the caption "An Industry Presents Fashion-Worthy Fabrics," the Durene Association is distributing to the trade a series of new fabrics for the spring trade. Two are corded jerseys, made with durene yarns by I. A. Wyner Company, obtainable in creamy white, deep egg-shell, mermaid green, peach and blue.

The other fabric, "Francois Durene," is a net of new diagonal construction, made of durene yarns by the American Bobbinet Company, B. F. B. Lawson, selling agent, in 40-inch width. It comes in plaids and plain pastels, black and white.

SPINNING RING SPECIALISTS
FOR MORE THAN FIFTY YEARS

SPINNING RINGS
TWISTER RINGS
SILK RINGS



DIAMOND FINISH
TRAVELLER CLEANERS
TRAVELLER CUPS
GUIDE WIRE SETS

WHITINSVILLE
SPINNING RING CO.
WHITINSVILLE, MASS.

Charlotte Manufacturing Company

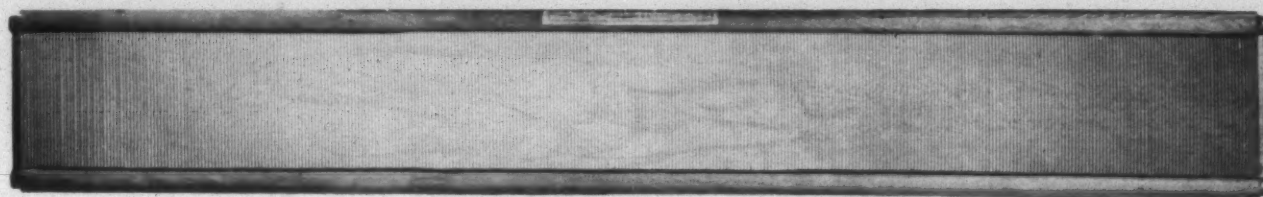
Incorporated 1911

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Phone 5125

MANUFACTURERS

CARD CLOTHING AND REEDS



All metal silk reeds, oval dent and regular dent reeds, slasher combs.

We recommend our genuine oval dent reed for work up to 30 dents per inch.

WE REPAIR ALL KINDS OF REEDS

Starch

400 MILL

500 MILL



FAMOUS N
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BLUE RIVER CRYSTAL

THESE starches are manufactured by carefully controlled and standardized methods. Purity and uniformity are guaranteed. Economy and efficiency are proved by the constantly increasing number of exacting textile manufacturers who are getting satisfactory results by using our starches especially selected for their conditions.

Recommendations are based upon intelligent investigation of each individual problem.

CORN PRODUCTS REFINING COMPANY
17 Battery Place, New York City

PHILADELPHIA

Branch Offices:
BOSTON

GREENVILLE, S. C.



Crooked Spinning Spindles

Doffers crook 20% of your spindles yearly. This decreases production and increases cost.

Why not let us straighten and repoint your crooked and blunt spindles. A quarter century of experience has taught us how.

*"Quality Features Built in,
Not Talked-in"*

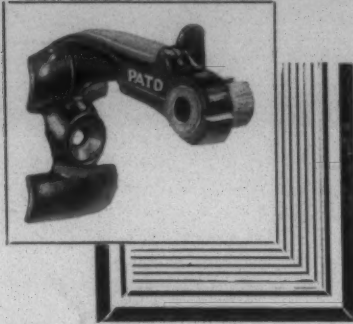
Southern Spindle & Flyer Co., Inc.

Charlotte, N. C.

*We Manufacture, Overhaul and Repair
Cotton Mill Machinery*

W. H. MONTY,
Pres. and Treas.

P. S. MONTY,
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Slot In This Oil-Less Bearing Produces Even, Accurately-Wound Spools

Write for this bracket, used on all our winders for silk, rayon, and fine counts of cotton. It's yours—free! When you get it, examine the oil-less bearing used. Slip a spindle into place. Note that any "play" is impossible. Observe that the bearing is slotted. Mark how the spindle is supported firmly on BOTH sides—the only method that absolutely prevents chattering.

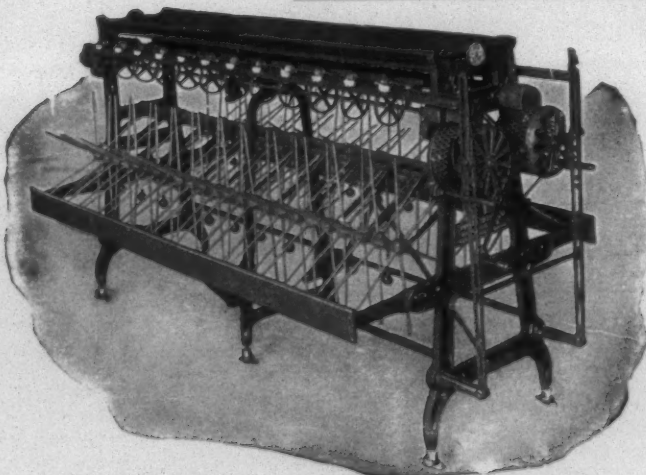


This SLOTTED Oil-less Bearing is a patented and, therefore, exclusive feature of Sipp-Eastwood Winders—a feature which insures evenly, accurately-wound spools, higher spindle speed, and increased production. Send for your free sample bracket today and study the construction yourself.

Oil-less shaft bearings are used in all Sipp-Eastwood winders.

SIPP-EASTWOOD CORP.

Winders, Warpers, Re-beamers, Quillers, Folding Machines, Edge Warpers



SIPP-EASTWOOD OIL-LESS BEARING WINDERS

KEEN & SUMMER STS., PATERSON, N. J.
NEW ENGLAND

Joseph Barnes, New Bedford, Mass.

SOUTH

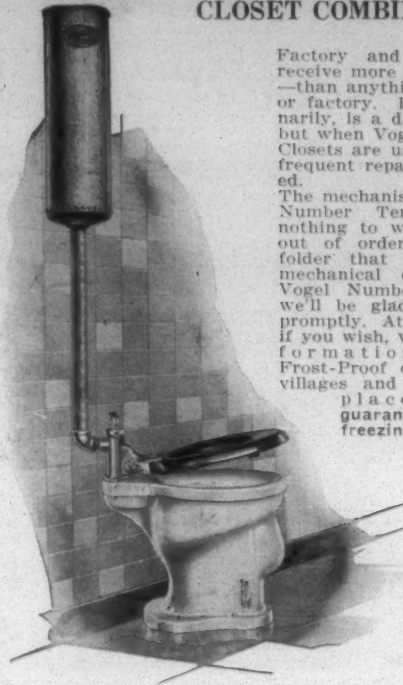
Carolina Specialty Co., Charlotte, N. C.

ENGLAND

Textile Accessories, Ltd., Manchester

Particularly adapted to factories and plants

VOGEL SEAT-ACTION CLOSET COMBINATION



Factory and plant closets receive more use—and abuse—than anything in the plant or factory. Repairing, ordinarily, is a disagreeable job, but when Vogel Number Ten Closets are used the need of frequent repairs is eliminated.

The mechanism of the Vogel Number Ten is simple—nothing to wear out or get out of order. We have a folder that shows all the mechanical details of the Vogel Number Ten, which we'll be glad to send you, promptly. At the same time, if you wish, we will send information about Vogel Frost-Proof closets for mill villages and other exposed places—positively guaranteed against freezing.

JOSEPH A. VOGEL COMPANY

Wilmington, Del.

St. Louis, Mo.

Yours for the Asking! this \$1,000,000 Service

That's what it is—as advertised. Although it has taken us a little more than a century to gradually build it. Our technical service today has cost us close to a million dollars. As makers and distributors of products that play such a vital part in the textile industry, we must know to an absolute certainty just what our products can or cannot do for our clients.

This service is particularly adapted to your specific textile needs and is available any time to assist in solving your problems.

Sizing Compounds

For weighting and finishing all textiles

A. H. Gum

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Our Products

Sizing Gums
Sizing Compounds
Softeners
Soluble Gums
Soluble Oils
Soaps
Dextrines
Colors
Pigment and Lake
Chemicals (Belle Brand)
Liquid Chlorine
Chlorine Lime
(Bleaching Powder)
Caustic Soda

Arnold, Hoffman & Co., Inc.

Chemists to the Textile Industry

Providence

New York

Charlotte

Philadelphia

Boston

HOME SECTION SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Edited by "Becky Ann" (Mrs. Ethel Thomas)

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 11, 1930

News of the Mill Villages

KINGS MOUNTAIN, N. C.

The mills here are all running full time with the exception of the Dilling Yarn Mill; most all of them stopped for Thanksgiving, however, and stood until Monday.

We are glad to note Mr. Weldon Bridges, assistant superintendent of the Cora Mills, is back on his job after several weeks' serious illness.

Mr. Mack Comer, of the Dilling Mill, has also been on the sick list but was able to work again this week.

The ladies of Grace church served supper Tuesday night to the officials of the church, the Sunday school officers, and teachers and a few invited guests. After a social hour and supper had been enjoyed by all, a business meeting was held and plans laid and committees appointed to do some repair work and paint the church.

POLLY.

GOLDVILLE, S. C.

Joanna News.

Thanksgiving Day is our annual time for saying grace at the table of God's eternal goodness.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Kay and Mr. and Mrs. M. B. Blakely spent the week-end in Pelzer, S. C.

Mr. John Turbyfill, of Columbia, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. H. Lucas.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Patton, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Patton and family, of Greenville, S. C., were week-end guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Gilliam.

Mr. and Mrs. Jack Hunnicutt, of Clinton, S. C., spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Hunnicutt.

Mrs. B. W. Cooper and daughter, Mae Clara, spent the week-end in Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. F. M. Templeton spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Tom Arnold, Laurens, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. John Garner spent the week-end in Augusta, Ga.

Mr. and Mrs. P. L. Attaway, of Whitmire, S. O., were Sunday guests of Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Starnes.

Mr. and Mrs. David Owens and Mr. and Mrs. W. E. Johns, of Clinton, spent the week-end with Mr. and Mrs. Sam Dye.

Mr. and Mrs. L. A. McCurry spent Sunday in Abbeville, S. C.

Miss Dorothy Clark spent the week-end with Miss Ruby Woodruff, Clinton, S. C.

Miss Lois Byars carried her Sunday school class to Flat Rock for a picnic Saturday afternoon. The children enjoyed the hike as well as the lunch.

Little Carolyn Bullington celebrated her sixth birthday with a large

delicious three course dinner was served by members of the Mothers' Club.

Mr. Bruce Galloway, scoutmaster, presided. Mr. Wm. A. Moorhead and Mr. J. B. Hart made short inspiring talks, speaking words of commendation and encouragement to the boys. Grady Spires gave an interesting account of the Scouts camp at Myrtle Beach last summer, and Herman Redden told of the trip to the King's Mountain celebration. Jack Chapman dismissed the meeting with the Scout benediction.

Both Dad and Lad enjoyed the evening, and all agreed that it is good to get together in a social way now and then.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Belle-Vue Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The windows of various stores are already beginning to display their Christmas wares and are being decked out in holiday trimmings. No matter how great financial depression is, Christmas can always be depended upon to bring forth the usual supply of gifts, merry-making, etc., as will most likely be the case this year.

We must remember, however, the real meaning of Christmas—why it was originated and how and why we celebrate it.

Our mill is still running four days and nights per week. We are all glad it is going as well as it is and we hope it will continue.

Personals.

Mrs. Lilly Carden, who has been very sick with an infected foot, has not improved very much at this writing, her many friends will be sorry to learn. Her daughter, Ethelcen, visited her recently from Burlington, N. C., but has returned for the present.

Mr. L. Y. Hayes, who has been sick for the past few days, is now able to return to work.

"WHAT IS A BOY?"

He is the person who is going to carry on what you have started.

He is to sit right where you are sitting and attend to those things you think are so important, when you are gone.

You may adopt all the policies you please, but how they will be carried out depends upon him.

Even if you make leagues and treaties, he will have to manage them.

He is going to sit at your desk in the Senate, and occupy your place on the Supreme Bench.

He will assume control of your cities, states and nations.

He is going to move in and take over your prisons, churches, schools universities and corporations.

All your work is going to be judged, praised or condemned by him.

Your reputation and your future are in his hands.

So it might be well to pay him some attention.

number of friends on Friday afternoon. Games and stories were enjoyed by the children and the afternoon slipped away too quickly to suit the youngsters. Carolyn received many gifts from her little friends. Delicious ice cream and candy were served the little folks and they went home a happy bunch.

Boy Scouts and Fathers Enjoy Dinner

On last Saturday evening the Boy Scouts and their fathers enjoyed a banquet at the old school building. A

Becky Ann's Own Page

BLACK MAMMY.

Tragedy and Comedy Are Delightfully Mixed in Our New Story.

We believe our readers will thoroughly enjoy our new story. The "cuss words" that "Junior" used in this story were used by a little boy whom I knew and exactly as written. I thought then it was the most comical thing I had ever heard—even while horrified over the little fellow's courageous attempt to be profane.

BLACK MAMMY isn't a long story but at least it will carry us into the New Year. I hope our readers will enjoy it.

"AUNT BECKY."

WHISKEY.

I am whiskey; that's all I am. Some folks call me "good old dram." I have several aliases, and some pet names.

Some call me "bug juice" and some "baby dame."

"Old rye" is a name that gets me by. "Fire water" is a brand that makes you die.

I'm "family disturber," yes, this is true;

And men in my clutches know not what they do.

I'm a "death provoker" poison as can be.

And I often wonder what folks want with me.

"Jersey lighting" tells my power; "Mountain dew," is my best;

Take a bottle of "rot gut" and you'll know the rest.

If looking for trouble, then monkey with me.

You'll get what you look for in plenty, you'll see!

I'll take from your children the clothes that they wear,

Your wife shall be widowed and faint in despair.

I'll scorch and burn your insides out, And the devil will get you if you don't watch out!

By JESSE WILSON,
Forsyth, Ga.

WANTED—MERCERIZED LISLE HOSE.

Why is it, that hosiery mills do not manufacture a grade of cotton hose, that will fill the requirements, in beauty of texture, economy and style? It can be done. Mercerized hose—the kind we have in mind, would find a ready market.

There are plenty of women who are tired paying more for hosiery than clothes—plenty who would welcome the chance to buy good, nice lisle hose.

If there is a mill anywhere manufacturing full-fashioned, extra nice quality of mercerized hose, we do not know where it is, and would be pleased to have the information. Certainly, we don't find such hosiery on the market.

Manufacturers of cloth have met the demands of style, and have produced cotton fabrics that are extremely lovely and popular. It's up to the hosiery mills to manufacture cotton hose that are as beautiful as silk and far superior in quality.

GRIFFIN, GA.

It had been around fourteen years, I think, since my last visit to Griffin, and I was agreeably surprised to find so many improvements.

One of the finest water-work systems—capable of supplying twice as much water as now needed; so many new, up-to-date school buildings; a new hotel, and another, remodeled; fine paved streets and everything as it should be.

Experiment.

This is where the handsome offices of Georgia-Kincaid Mills are located, and where I received such a cordial welcome, when arriving there, accompanied by Mrs. Algood Fallis, wife of the electrical engineer for these mills.

Just at this point, let me say a few words about this splendid couple, who were married nine years ago, while Mrs. Fallis made her home with me, in LaGrange, Ga.

They have done something a bit unusual—that is, wonderfully improved mill property where they live. Evergreen shrubbery, lattice work on house, lovely flowers and a neat fence, are some of the work they have done.

Mrs. Fallis is a born architect. She can handle blueprints and carpenter tools with surprising accuracy, and has a chest she made, which is the equal of high-priced ones on the market.

She is also a "good mixer" and fine social service and church worker. She bakes cakes which command a ready sale, and gives the proceeds to her church. Her business is rapidly increasing, and likewise her profits; but the more she makes for her church the more delighted she is.

My visit to Griffin was made truly enjoyable by these good friends, and I don't know how I would have gotten around during that rainy week, had it not been for Mrs. Fallis and her automobile.

Clarabelle Gunn, winsome 16-year-old daughter of Mrs. Fallis by a former marriage, is doing fine work in high school, and is an altogether charming girl.

Georgia-Kincaid Mill Offices.

Mr. John H. Cheatham, president and treasurer, and Mr. W. W. Nor-

man, secretary and assistant treasurer, have genial smiles and sincerely warm handclaps that make it spring-time all the time, in the hearts of those around them. They have the confidence and esteem of all their employees and everybody seemed glad and thankful to be with the Georgia-Kincaid Mills.

D. S. Pitchett is superintendent of No. 1; W. A. Brooks is superintendent of No. 2; No. 3, and No. 5, and John Bryant, Sr., is superintendent of No. 4.

The product is dobby goods, terry and huck towels.

The Bleachery.

Mr. W. C. Jackson, a handsome and genial bachelor, is superintendent—in spite of the fact that several hundred beautiful girls work in this big, lovely plant! W. C. McAbee is overseer.

Mr. Jackson was the soul of courtesy and showed us all over the bleachery—even opened the drying room and showed us "fifteen miles of towels" in bolts, on racks going the round. I believe it is said to take three hours for this fifteen miles to make the round, from the time it starts in till it reaches the end of its journey and doffs off automatically.

And such perfectly beautiful towels! Mr. Jackson gave me some samples that I am truly proud of. I'm a very partial to S. Southern products anyway—and always pleased to own any of them. In fact, I'm so "cranky" on this subject, that when buying dry goods, I always ask the merchant where they were manufactured!

This Bleachery, and I believe each of the Georgia-Kincaid Mills, has a nice first aid room, with Miss Shell, graduate nurse, in charge of them all, if I mistake not. I lost my notes and am writing from memory. So, I can't do better than add the following letter, received since I came home.

Letter From Mrs. Ned Pendergrass,
Educational Director, Georgia-Kincaid Mills.

My Dear "Aunt Becky":

The disappointment of your visit to Griffin that I felt over not meeting you I could not express in words. I tried faithfully but missed you each time. The days you were here I was occupied getting papers signed and clothes prepared to take an orphan to the Methodist Home at Hapeville. That gave me a "thrill that comes once in a life time."

My work is educational as well as helpful. I am endeavoring to help folks help themselves. Since I did not see you I am going to write you a little about it.

My first task was to select and set out 1,040 shrubs and to plan new parks in the villages. I was given \$32 worth of flower seed to distribute to encourage flower planting. The drought interfered this year some. In

connection with this we had a clean-up campaign.

Early spring we began the move for "everyone to have a garden." This was nearly one hundred per cent because we furnished the ground for the plots. We had mass meetings and talks by different ones from Experiment Station on "Seed Planting, and Fighting Bugs," and health talks on "Eating Vegetables."

This was followed by May-Day Play-Day programs for the children. In preparation for these I had open air gym classes, giving systematic exercises to develop each muscle and had careful plans not to permit any child to over exercise. I used an inclusive plan for the program and by simple competitive games used 308 children and no one got hurt. My pictures of the May Pole and other events were used by Dr. Bowdoin in the Georgia display in Washington this last week at the Health Conference. I wanted you to see these pictures. The children are still using these exercises and I wish you could see how the shoulders are straightening and their physical bearing is improving.

During vacation we had Daily Vacation Bible Schools and over 300 were enrolled. We memorized Scripture, pantomimed Bible stories in costumes and did hand work.

The clubs have made garments for the hospitals out of materials donated by the corporation. Garments for children out of school, and we have dyed materials and helped to put 25 children in school. This cloth used was just short lengths not really saleable. I do not buy garments. I help them make them.

Our P. T. A.'s are standard except for subscriptions for magazines. We have a loan book shelf and books are loaned to children who can not buy and they are returned and passed on. This is a wonderful help this year.

One club has a loan chest of bedding to lend to the sick and these are returned and used over and over. This is such help to the nurse. You can understand.

We have nine scholarship children in High School and pay all expenses. These stand well in their classes.

There is so much more I could tell you if I had seen you in person. I have had to hurry with this. Of course I have to live intensively and extensively but the response I receive and the co-operation from those who employ me makes my work a real joy.

Let me say again, I am sorry I do not know you personally.

Most sincerely,
MRS. NED PENDERGRASS.

THE DUNSON COTTON MILLS.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Doesn't it seem that we should have more news in the Home Section of the Textile Bulletin, from Dunson than we do? Somebody must not be

on their job, for there is always a lot of news at Dunson, not only of local interest but of State and National interest also.

The Dunson Mills are continuing to run on the same schedule they were running when you were here recently. But there seems to be very little if any complaint.

Both the Methodist and Baptist churches are still having good attendance, both at church services and Sunday school. The day schools have a greater attendance this year than ever before.

Just recently the Dunson P-T-A entertained at a social. Miss Mary Duncan, principal of the school, had charge of the program, and the faculty assisted in entertaining. Miss Bess Herring had charge of the games and contests that furnished the entertainment program. Fruits and sweets were served during the evening. Several parents made short talks expressing their appreciation for the splendid work of the faculty of the school. There were eighty-five mothers and fathers present, which is a greater number than has ever attended the Parent-Teacher Association before.

The faculty includes: Misses Imogene Richardson, Mary Duncan, Edna Duncan, Eva Mae Brown, Ocie Gardner, Lila Speight, Susan Kidd, Bess Herring, Mesdames Louis Dozier, Walter Caldwell and Cleo Traylor.

We have three evangelistic clubs which are real Christian organizations and doing good work. Two Young Men's Evangelistic Clubs and one Young Ladies' Club.

Also we would not forget to mention the Boy Scouts and Girl Scouts. They are real strong at the present time and doing some mighty good work also.

Christmas is almost here, and the majority of the people are very insistent that we will have a jollier and livelier Christmas this year than ever, despite the bad business conditions. But that's the spirit in LaGrange, isn't it, Aunt Becky? (I'll say it is! —Becky.)

If this gets by the ever hungry waste basket I will venture to send you some real news next time.

C. H.

ALL HONOR TO THESE.

There was an item in the Dallas correspondence of The Gazette a few days ago which probably escaped the attention of most of our readers.

It had to do with the attendance at Long Creek Baptist church a Sunday or two ago. The road from Lutheran chapel to Dallas is undergoing repairs and rebuilding; it has been graded and top-soiled and, as everybody knows, during the spell of rainy weather has become almost impassable. The road directly in front of Long Creek church was well nigh impassable but that did not keep the members of that church from coming

Some 200 or more were present last Sunday. And they walked when it was found that the muddy roads, hub deep in red mud, could not be negotiated, some of them two or three miles.

This is an item of news which deserves more attention. In this day and time of hardboiled, complacent, self-satisfied church members, who demand high priced choirs, soft cushioned seats, steam-heated churches, soft lights and music, flowers and carpeted floors, the example of this country church flock is to be most heartily commended. People who attend church under circumstances like that do so because they have real religion, not because of habit or show. All honor to those faithful Long Creek people.—Gastonia Gazette.

IF WE KNEW.

If we knew when walking thoughtless
In some noisy crowded way,
That some pearl of wondrous whiteness,
Close beside our pathway lay.
We would pause where now we hasten,
We would often look around,
Lest our careless feet should trample
Some rare jewel to the ground.

If we knew what lips were parching
For the water we could bring,
If we knew what forms were fainting
For the shade that we should fling,
We would haste with eager footsteps,
We would work with willing hands,
Bearing cups of cooling water
Planting rows of shady palms.

If we knew when friends around us,
Closely pressed to say good-bye,
Which among the lips that kissed us,
First would neath the daisies lie,
We would clasp our arms around them,

Looking on them through our tears,
Tender words of love eternal,
We would whisper in their ear.
Selected by Mrs. Minnie Lovelace,
Joanna Cotton Mills,
Goldville, S. C.

COTTON STOCKINGS.

(Charlotte Observer)

Nothing sums up quite so adequately the cheap regard in which cotton is held as the two words: "Cotton Stockings." In fact, they may well stand for an industry which has outgrown itself and which is now standing at the cross roads, looking more hopefully upon the past than upon the future.

Cotton stockings—the very words cause a contemptuous sniff from the most anemic little drudge on a spinning frame as well as from the cotton manufacturer's wife who rolls down town in her limousine and demands the sheerest silk hose from the sales girl. A buying public that has constantly been confronted with the credo that cotton is cheap and makes

only cheap products accepts the general belief as true and ignores the staple of the South in preference to adulterated silk and glazed rayon. Manufacturers of cotton, who are running the distribution end of their business in the tempo of the horse and buggy age, solemnly shake their worried heads and wonder why the great American public fails to take cotton to its warm buying heart.

Until this collective state of mind on the part of manufacturers and textile men is shaken off in favor of the new mantle of exploitation enterprise, we see little hope for a boom in the textile industry. The industry is headed the right way, but its faltering aim is so slow that the progress might be mistaken for backwardness unless the signs are observed. Certain it is that the public will never create a great and sudden demand for cotton products unless it is made to understand the merits that this staple has over others, the manifold ways in which it excels silk and artificial fibers.

A research institute has been started in Germany to stimulate public consumption of high grade mercerized yarns, particularly the use of fine lisle hose. German and English who produce a lisle hose that has all the looks of the best quality silk and the wearing strength of four pairs of silk hose are convinced that right advertising will result in a greatly increased demand for their product.

Our own manufacturers know that a mercerized lisle hose can be produced that will compare with silk. They know that sheer dress goods can easily be manufactured to appeal to discriminating women buyers. But are they trying to capitalize the potential power of their own industry? It seems, instead, that they are half apologetic that they traffic in so lowly a product as cotton.

Cotton is not cheap, contrarywise as that may sound. A Gastonia mill man told this writer that the Mississippi long staple cotton he used on his counts cost him nearly 45 cents per pound when it was cleaned and ready to be run through the mill. The public gets its opinion of cotton prices from listed daily quotations on middling cotton sold in the open market. And what is more true than the statements above, is the fact that the best quality cotton products are not cheap, intrinsically or otherwise.

Cotton stockings, cotton underwear, cotton shirtings and pajama cloths—how cheapened these products of Southern mills have become through the distorting of public opinion! How apologetically they are sold as such, while behind their sale should be the combined and mighty voice of all cotton manufacturers in America who should stand mountain high and tell the world that their cotton products were unexcelled for beauty, durability and general all-around wearing qualities.

A HELP TO THE INDUSTRY.

"What's going on at the Purrington's?" asked the billing clerk. "They used more than twice as much electricity as usual last month."

"Purrington has a new wife," replied the meter man.

"What has that to do with it?"

"She wears the pants, and has the electric iron on all the time to keep 'em pressed."

RALEIGH, N. C.

Consolidated Textile Corp.—Pilot Div.

Dear Aunt Becky:

I am glad to say that old Pilot is running in full blast and everybody seems to be happy and enjoying good health.

The P. T. A. put on a fine program at Bachee school last night, and it was enjoyed by a large crowd.

Miss Wright, our Domestic teacher, had with her Thursday night, Miss Blanch Slicer, from New York, who was representing the Knox Gelatin; she gave a fine lecture and I am sure it will mean lots to our community. Miss Wright has a class of girls from 12 to 14, and believe me, they cook some good food.

I am glad to say we haven't anyone on our charity list this Christmas. We have been able to run and give our people plenty to do; our mill will close down one week for Christmas holidays.

Most of our people are planning on going to visit their friends and relatives.

We wish you a Happy and a Merry Christmas and a Prosperous New Year.

HECK.

NINETY-SIX, S. C.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Mr. and Mrs. Manley Phillips have a little daughter, Sue Rebecca, born last Saturday.

Messrs. Lattie Hall and Jake Spells, of Fayetteville, N. C., are visiting in the home of Mr. John Willingham.

Miss Agnes Frasier and Mr. Edgar Spearman were married last Saturday afternoon. They are a very popular young couple and have lots of friends who wish for them much happiness.

Mrs. Garrison fell Tuesday afternoon and broke her leg; we hope she will soon recover.

A crowd of young folks from Abbeville spent Thanksgiving day with Miss Ruby Ayers.

Miss Elsie Staggs had as her guests last Sunday, Misses Cecil and Clara Hand, of Belton, and Misses Maud and Ruby Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. Elzi Hand and two children, Lila and Elizabeth, spent Sunday in the home of Rev. Mr. Clark.

We are having a revival meeting at the Holiness church. The Rev.

Smart, of Greer, is preaching.

Mr. and Mrs. Allen Rush and children spent Sunday in Greenwood.
SLIM.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The Balfour Mills will close down for the Christmas holidays on Wednesday at noon, December 24th, and resume operation on Monday morning, December 29th.

Both the Baptist and Methodist schools will have Christmas trees, carrying out appropriate programs. The mill company will give the usual cash contributions to each of the schools and the annual banquet given by the officials will be held on December 20th at Community Building.

Various parties will be held in the village during the holidays, and the kiddies are expecting old Santa Claus about December 24th. We hope we will not have snow this time like we had last Christmas, and that everyone will have a very Merry Christmas and a most Happy New Year.

Merry Christmas and a Happy and Most Prosperous New Year for Aunt Becky, the Home Section and Textile Bulletin.

HAM.

HILLSBORO, N. C.

Belle-Vue Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

Well, Thanksgiving is almost upon us. The calendars down here say there is only three days left to get that turkey or chickens or whatever one should wish, for a great, big, nice Thanksgiving dinner. The cranberry pie must not be forgotten or the turkey stuffing. We are anticipating a grand old time here on Thanksgiving Day; but, while all the festivities are in full swing we must not forget that Thanksgiving was originated to give thanks for all the good things we are enjoying and have enjoyed for the past year. And we shall all try our best to remember.

Our mill is still running four days and nights per week. We hope that it will begin on full time pretty soon. It looks now as if there is a rather good chance in its favor. However, the mill is doing very well as it is, compared to many over the country. At any rate, there seems to be an air of satisfaction which is just what we need on Thanksgiving. It gives us courage.

Personals.

Mr. L. Y. Hayes has been sick for a few days but has improved very much.

Mrs. Lilly Carden has been very sick for the past few days with an infected foot which has prevented her from doing any work in the mill or elsewhere. Her many friends are wishing her a speedy recovery.

Black Mammy

By Ethel Thomas

CHAPTER I

It was August and a heat wave had enveloped the city of Atlanta; all who could possibly get away, had escaped to the country or to the swimming pools and parks.

Alice Hunter, widow—dainty, fragile and prematurely gray, sat in a rocker by an open window in her daughter's home and listlessly waved a palm leaf fan. There was a sad, wistful expression on her face, for she was busy trying to solve a problem that for months had worried and perplexed her. Why did her daughter so stubbornly refuse to be reconciled to her husband, knowing that he had truly repented his intemperance and had reformed?

True, Kitty held a good position; she was making a good living with a surplus to put in the bank each month. She was constantly thanking heaven for "freedom" and "independence;" but was she truly happy? Could any sensible woman prefer an office position and this hot crowded apartment, to a colonial mansion with every convenience and plenty of servants, out in the glorious country? It was preposterous—unbelievable.

Besides, Robert would never have gotten into the habit of drinking if Kitty had not insisted that they attend so many clubs and social functions where wine was always plentiful, regardless of prohibition laws. He had often pleaded that they stay at home, but Kitty always had her way. It was perfectly proper to use stern measures to bring him to his senses, when he took to getting beastly drunk. But Kitty was carrying things too far.

Two years was long enough to wear a man's patience threadbare. She would like to shake some sense into Kitty, but she didn't even dare to try to remonstrate with her. Oh it was all so exasperating, and something must be done about it. But what?

This was as far as Alice Hunter ever got in her reasonings. Kitty had been "boss" since the death of her father when she was ten years old. Winsome, loving, impulsive and with an unconquerable inclination to do as she pleased as a child,—proud, self reliant, capable and efficient as a business woman, Kitty's will had always been law. Seven years ago, she had given up the position she now held, to become the bride of a handsome, wealthy country gentleman, and had been the envy of all her girl friends. Robert Jerome was everything desirable as a man, and his estate, seven miles out, one of the finest in the South. They had been truly happy for four years, then the trouble began that ended in separation.

Aunt Dilsie, big, black, capable and energetic, had been with Alice Hunter thirty long years—her one faithful and loyal servant. She now moved about the apartment, keeping one eye on her beloved "Mis Alice," and the other on a beautiful six-year old boy, who with bathing suit on, was enjoying a shower under the lawn sprinkler in the

Nobody's Business

By Geo McGee.

EVERY DAY IN EVERY WAY, WE GET POORER AND POORER.

I have been trying for the past several days to analyze our present depression, commonly called hard times. Parking space is about as scarce as it was a year ago when the Republicans were saying: "Yes, sir, Democrats: we did it with OUR little administration."

A man and a woman came to my place last week begging. They were riding in a fairly respectable Chevrolet Sedan. I asked the man why he didn't sell his car, and he promptly told me that if he got rid of his car, he wouldn't have anything to beg in. It seems that he can cover 2 pretty good size towns in his car in a day—whereas, if they were walking, a few streets in a small town would be their full limit.

An old man dropped in yesterday and wanted enough cash to buy himself a plug of tobacco and 2 boxes of snuff for his old lady. Some one in the office offered to give him a cut of Browns Mule, but he said—"I chaw nothing but Navy—if you ain't got that, don't give me nothin'." So he got nothing, not even the Sweet Scotch for "Judy and the girls."

Hard-times have not hit everybody yet. Public servants (?), meaning the folks who get their "eatin'" from the taxpayers till, and this crowd is legion, there being in the neighborhood of 18,000,000 in the United States, have really benefited by the slump, as their food and clothing cost them less. Henry Ford, Andy Mellon, and the other 57 varieties who own 89 per cent of the wealth of this country are not suffering. (Political jobs are never lost nor do the numbers decrease, and salaries are not lowered in sympathy with the bankrupts.)

As soon as stocks go low enough in the south, meaning cotton mill stocks and other industrials, our northern friends will sop them up like we sop gravy after a hard day's work, and you can smoke this: they (Yankee capital) will own 98 per cent of our southern-built plants and mills in less than 3 years. The cost of our holdings will be only a song and we will have sung it for them.

There is much talk about money in the banks, but who's money is it? And you hear of cheap money, but borrow it if you can. If a farmer engages the services of a tenant and his flock, he has to feed that flock for a year, rain or shine—but not so with industry. When earnings fall off, labor drops out and the shop shuts up. The raw material producer is the goat and the boys who use their brawn to convert the said raw materials into something useful for the millionaires are the goat's little billies. But we will get over it sooner or later, and then we will ride again in comfort.

Diner: "Why does that dog sit and look at me all the time?"

Waiter: "You have the plate he usually eats from, sir."

MARION, N. C.

Clinchfield Mills.

Dear Aunt Becky:

The general health of our community is exceptionally good at this time.

Miss Bertha Green spent last week with her uncle and aunt, Mr. and Mrs. John Justice, at Montezuma, N. C.

Misses Junie Whisnant, Ruth Jarrett and Margaret Wilson spent last Sunday with Mrs. Chasteen at East Marion.

Mr. W. M. Rumpfelt, our expert barber, has been sick but is back on the job again.

Mr. Bill Greer spent last Sunday in Canton, N. C.

Little Marshall Proctor, son of Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Proctor, has been seriously ill, but is much improved.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Henry are the proud parents of a baby girl.

Noticing a new Buick sedan parked in the office yard, we made inquiry and found it is the property of Mr. T. V. Ellis.

Mr. W. L. Morris, our secretary and assistant treasurer, attend the Charlotte-Davidson football game Thursday.

The local tribe of Red Men attended services at the Clinchfield Methodist church last Sunday and enjoyed a splendid sermon preached by the pastor, Rev. J. H. Strickland.

Mr. Claud Evens is on the sick list; hope he will soon be out again. H. J.

BALFOUR, N. C.

Balfour Mills—Mrs. John Gilmer Passes.

Dear Aunt Becky:

All Balfour sympathize with Mr. John Gilmer in the loss of his wife, who died at their home on Sirmine street November 17th. Mrs. Gilmer had been an invalid for about 17 years. She was always cheerful, and had a smile for all. She leaves besides her husband a large number of friends and relatives to mourn her death. The funeral was held in the Methodist church, conducted by the pastor, the Rev. Mr. Kennington, after which the body was carried to Greenville, S. C., for burial.

Other News.

The Intermediate Class of Balfour Baptist Sunday school gave a chicken and oyster supper at Community Hall Saturday night, November 29th. They realized a very nice profit.

Messrs. E. A. Smyth, 3rd, vice-president and treasurer, Superintendent W. E. Hammond and Overseer Weaving O. E. Bishop were business visitors in Easley, S. C., on November 20th.

Mrs. C. C. Pressley is quite sick at this writing. Her many friends wish for her a speedy recovery. HAM.

MARION, N. C.

Marion Mill News.

Dear Aunt Becky:

As we wrote in a letter some weeks since about our fine superintendent, overseers and officials we think it our duty to tell you now something of our office force. Mr. J. F. Parker is our head bookkeeper, with Mr. Robert C. Landis, assistant,

back yard. Dilsie wielded her dust cloth like an artist and, as was her habit, broke into song:

"Swing low, sweet char—i—ot,
Comin' fo' to carry me ho—me;
Swing low, sweet char—i—ot,
Comin' fo' to carry me ho—me."

The musical cadence of the song as Aunt Dilsie sang it, never failed to thrill the soul of Alice Hunter and for a moment her troubles were forgotten. The little boy in the back yard paused in his mad dance under the sprinkler. He too, seemed impressed. When the song ceased he walked to the door-steps and sat down, a puzzled frown on his cherubic face. Presently he called cautiously:

"Mammy! Come here a minute." Dilsie hurried to the door and sat down beside him:

"What yo' want honey chile?"

"You all the time singing about going home. Well, why don't we go? Why don't my Daddy come and get us?" Swift pity flooded the heart of Dilsie, but she answered with unswerving loyalty:

"Law sakes, honey! Doan yo' know yo' Mama got a big job and can't leave it? How come yo' ax me dat? Who been puttin' ideas in yo' lf'l haid?" Junior, instead answering, asked more disturbing questions:

"Mammy, did my Daddy 'sert us—or did he run us off? Don't he care nothin' about us a tall? Is my pretty Mama a grass widdler?" Aunt Dilsie raised her eyes and hands to heaven:

"Lawd he'p us! No, Junior, yo' Daddy didn' 'sert yo' an' he didn' run yo' off, nudder. He des plus teetotally crazy 'bout yo' an' yo' Mama des as I been tellin' yo' all de time. An' yo' purty Mama ain' no grass nuthin! Who say dat?" indignantly.

Junior's little fists clenched his blue eyes, so like his father's, narrowed to mere slits as he hissed between compressed lips:

"Sam Janner said it and I'm going to smash his got down nose all over his face next time he calls my Mama names! I told him so, too."

Aunt Dilsie gasped; her eyes bulged in horror as she gazed helplessly on the little boy at her side who had already begun to suffer because of his mother's unforgiving spirit and who was so ready to champion her cause. And Junior was trying to "cuss!" If Miss Kitty could hear him maybe it would open her eyes to the gravity of her mistake! And he was getting "ideas!" "Des lak a grown man," she thought. She was so unaccountably silent that the little boy turned to look at her:

"What's the matter, Mammy?" he asked innocently.

With an uneasy glance over her shoulder, she asked in low cautious tones:

"What dat yo' say yo' gwiner do to Sam Janner?"

"I said I would smash his got down nose all over his face if he calls my Mama names again. And I will, too."

"De Lawd hab mussy on us all," she ejaculated fervently. "Honey, doan yo' play wid dat boy no mo'. He's bad," earnestly.

"Gosh!" impatiently, "Can't I play with nobody nor

go nowhere? I wish hadn't told you," miserably. Her black hand was laid tenderly on his damp curls as she had a happy thought:

"Law sakes! Now how come I forget dat! Dar's de cutes' li'l cake rabbit wid spice eyes a standin' on de kitchen table des waitin' fo' a li'l boy to go get him an' play wid him!" Junior sprang up, the sunshine of happiness chasing the frowns from his face.

"Thank you, Mammy—I'll go get him right now." He vanished in the kitchen, and was soon back in the yard at play, his worries forgotten. With a prayer in her heart, Aunt Dilsie went into the house, met the postman at the front door, and took a letter to Mis' Alice who opened it with trembling fingers.

"Another letter from Robert," she announced; her face twitching. Aunt Dilsie sat down, knowing the news would be shared with her. Wern't they both friends to Marse Robert? And wouldn't they do anything possible to help him win Miss Kitty back? And, with Junior learning to "cuss," it was high time something was done. After reading the letter over to herself and drying her eyes, Mis' Alice turned to her servant:

"This is the most pitiful plea yet, and I can't stand it much longer. I'm truly glad that you I have shown Junior his Daddy's picture and tried to keep alive his memory. Wonder if Kitty knows we have done that?"

"If she do, she sho' doan mention it."

"Oh, I'm so sorry for Robert. If Kitty doesn't listen to reason I shall go mad. This letter would melt a heart of stone, seems to me. Listen:

"Dear Mother Alice:

"Two long years next Sunday! How much longer is my sentence? Have I not brought forth fruits mete for repentance? The home has been beautifully repainted and refurnished. I can't find another thing to do to improve it. You just ought to see your room. If I'll go away, won't you all come and see for yourselves?"

"No man loves and wants his wife and baby as I do, and I'm getting desperate. Kitty refuses to see me or to talk with me over the 'phone. She returns my letters and refuses my checks. It is humiliating in the extreme—my wife working for her living!"

"I promised I'd never force myself upon her, but would wait patiently till she voluntarily granted me permission to come to her. Now, I'm losing hope. If she never intends to return to me, I want to know it definitely. But I won't believe that she has ceased altogether, to care for me. Surely those four blissfully happy years outweigh that one year of hell. And all the years to come will be happy if she will forgive and return to me.

"There's a pretty Shetland pony and fine colliie specially trained, waiting for my dear little son; also a wonderful playground. It is not fair to keep him from his rights.

"Everything is so beautiful here now. The trees

and Miss Johnsie James, paymaster. I do not believe that in the entire universe could you find a more efficient and accommodating trio of office workers. They are always kind and thoughtful, and never overlook an opportunity to help and accommodate those who are employed by Marion Mill.

On Saturday afternoon, November 15th, Mr. Kermit Fender and Miss Gladys Davis were united in marriage. Rev. J. H. Strickland performed the ceremony at the Methodist parsonage. Their many friends wish them a long and happy life.

Mr. Jno. M. Snoddy, carder, and Mr. W. S. (Bill) Jones made a business trip to Charlotte recently.

Mr. W. H. Epps, one of our fine loom fixers, was visiting in Spindale Sunday, November 23rd.

Mr. and Mrs. Bordeau Frazier and children, of Cliffsida, visited their mother, Mrs. Lillie Hall, on Main street recently.

Our cloth room oversteer, Mr. J. T. Laughlin, and some others motored to Glen Alpine, Morganton and Shelby last Sunday afternoon. Mr. Laughlin was in his big Studebaker.

Aunt Becky, when you come back to Marion Mill I want you to meet Miss Blanche Justice, our fine artist. Her drawing is excellent and very interesting.

Mr. C. L. (Speedy) Allison has changed houses and moved over close to Helpsom. He is one of our best loom fixers.

Mrs. C. A. Roland had as her guest the first part of this week, Miss Dorothy Lamb, of Munsford Cove. She is a cousin of Mrs. Roland.

The cooking class of East Marion gave an entertainment last Saturday night that was greatly enjoyed by all present. Each member had the privilege of inviting some one and a goodly number were present to partake of refreshments and enjoy the games.

Last Sunday morning the Baptist Sunday school had the largest attendance in the history of the church, 422. There were 130 in the girls' class, which is taught by Miss Johnsie James.

On Sunday morning, November 15th, "Helpsom" was returning from a visit to relatives in South Carolina when he came very near being seriously hurt. The car in which he was riding came near turning over, and your scribe was thrown out, breaking off a part of his collar bone and having his lungs severely bruised. But he only lost three days and is much improved at this time.

On last Sunday morning the little six months old daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jasper Webb passed away. The parents and relatives of little Thelma Lois have our deepest sympathy.

Work is running fine here now and we are getting a big production.

Good-bye for two weeks.

HELPSOM.

GASTONIA, N. C.

Smyre News.

There were 235 present for Sunday school at Smyre church last Sunday. At the evening worship hour a special sermon on "stewardship" was delivered by the pastor, Rev. T. H. Swofford, at the close of which the members of the official board were installed for the coming year, as follows: N. W. Holland, Marshall Dilling, A. L. Hendrick, J. F. Strange, J. P. Dagenhart, J. P. Rowland, Mrs. Ben Leonhardt. Junior Board, C.

B. Short, E. R. Gilbert, R. W. Frye and Misses Nell Ewing and Gertrude Joy. P. L. Hasting, honorary member.

There were 32 present for the Mothers' Club meeting Tuesday night and everybody had a good time. Two of the club members, Mesdames R. D. Short and Mrs. R. C. Pate, celebrated their birthdays and were remembered with lovely gifts. By a unanimous vote it was decided that the club would buy a stove for the new community house. Refreshments of sandwiches and hot chocolate were served.

The new community house has been completed and will be formally opened Friday night with appropriate exercises, beginning at 7:30. There will be several speakers on the program and the various clubs, scout troop, and other organizations of the community will also take part on the program. This will be quite an event for this community and a large crowd is expected.

Smyre Troop No. 1, accompanied by their scout master, Rev. T. H. Swofford, spent Thursday and Friday camping in Cleveland county.

The newest organization for Smyre is a Girl Scout Troop, led by Miss Mary Robinson. Four of the girls, Pauline Frye, Jane Alice Dilling, Dorris Strange and Evelyn Strange, passed their tender foot test at a court of honor held in the scout room last Monday night.

Mr. and Mrs. M. Broome, of Charlotte, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pate.

Mr. Lester Whitener had as week-end guest Mr. Woodman Barrett, of Clover, S. C.

Mr. and Mrs. George Armstrong, of Kannapolis, spent Sunday with Mrs. W. C. Haynes.

Mr. and Mrs. Levi Baker had as Sunday guests Mr. and Mrs. B. D. A. Abernethy, of Hickory.

Mrs. J. F. Deviney had as a guest last week her brother, Mr. Charlie Guthrey, of Florida.

Mr. and Mrs. Bill Hilton, of Charlotte, spent Sunday with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Pate.

Mrs. J. M. Belt spent the week-end with Mrs. C. A. Rose in the Priscilla community.

Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Weaver spent Sunday with Mrs. T. A. Joy.

Mrs. J. P. Rowland and Mrs. C. W. Featherstone were spend-the-day guests last Wednesday of Mrs. Julius Falls, in West Gastonia.

Mr. and Mrs. Ross Edison, of Dallas, spent Sunday with Mrs. G. C. Jenkins.

Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Ewing spent Sunday in Kings Mountain with Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Ellison.

Mrs. Buna Brady and small daughter, Winnie, of Forest City, spent Sunday with Mrs. E. O. Rednour.

Mr. and Mrs. N. W. Holland, Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt and Mrs. Laura Whitener visited Rev. Jas. A. Barrett and Mrs. Barrett, of Rock Hill, S. C., Sunday afternoon.

Mrs. M. C. Frye and Mrs. D. A. Myers spent Sunday afternoon in Maiden as guests of Mrs. Wesley Reynolds.

Mr. and Mrs. Marshall Dilling, and Jane Alice Dilling spent Thanksgiving in Charlotte with Mr. and Mrs. Harry Zeim.

Mr. and Mrs. Ben Leonhardt attended the football game in Charlotte on Thanksgiving Day.

Messrs. N. W. Holland, A. L. Hendrick, J. C. Dennis, and L. C. McCall, the latter of Charlotte, left Wednesday afternoon on a hunting trip to the eastern part of the State, and expect to return Saturday afternoon.

are magnificent. The grass on the lawn is velvety green and the pink crepe myrtles are glorious. But the lovely gem is lost from the setting; this can never be home again, really, till the heart and soul of me—my darling, Kitty, comes back. Can't you do something to help me? I have tried everything I know.

"Love to you, Dilsie and my boy,—don't let him forget me—and to my sweet but unrelenting wife."

ROBERT JEROME.

The reading of the letter ended in a stifled sob. Dilsie mopped the tears from her face and it was several moments before she exploded:

"Lawd! Dat de touchines letter I ever hearn. Us sho is got to do somefin. Junior needs his Pa an' de country an' dat pony an' dawg. 'Taint right Mis' Alice, 'taint right! Sides dat, Junior's larnin' to cuss! Corse he can't—but he tries to' an' dat des as bad." And Aunt Dilsie buried her face in her apron and sobbed audibly.

"No, it isn't right. It is not fair to Junior. I never dreamed when we came away with Kitty, that she would stay away indefinitely. I wish she didn't have a business education—though heaven only knows how we could have managed before her marriage if she had not had such training. But now, it makes her so independent of Robert. Anyhow, in spite of everything, I am sure she still loves him. If she doesn't why does she turn so white and look so hurt at mention of him?"

"You know what I think, Mis' Alice? I think she want to make up bad as Marse Robert do, but she too proud an' stubborn to 'knowledge it. Is you noticed how pale an' peaked she gittin'? An' dem black rings round her eyes every mornin'—des lak she cry herse'f to sleep? An' I bet she do, too. Trouble wid Mis' Kitty she never got no spankin' when she wuz little. She allers had her way 'bout everything."

"Now if she would just read this letter," mused Mis' Alice. "I'm going to ask her to," bravely.

"She better read dat letter an' pay some 'tention to it, or I'se gwiner talk to her in a way dat'll make her lissen fo' once in her life. I'done fed up on dis hot hole an' I gwiner show my inderpindince sho as yo' is bawn. Mis' Kitty haint never seed me riled an' bilin' over. Yo' des wait! I gwiner give her a dose er her own medicine. She'd be plum he'pless 'thout me an' you, an' if yo'll buck up I will, an' we'll show her a thing er two," declared Aunt Dilsie, with many emphatic shakes of her head.

"I don't know what in the world we can do," hopelessly. "Kitty is just as unforgiving as she is loving. I have never known her to forgive an injury, or to acknowledge that she is in the wrong. And the more wrong she is, the more she defends her position. It is terrible to have such a disposition."

"If she doan forgive, how she 'speck to git forgiveness? She de cause o' Marse Robert's downfall, an' I gwiner tell her so!"

(To Be Continued)

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

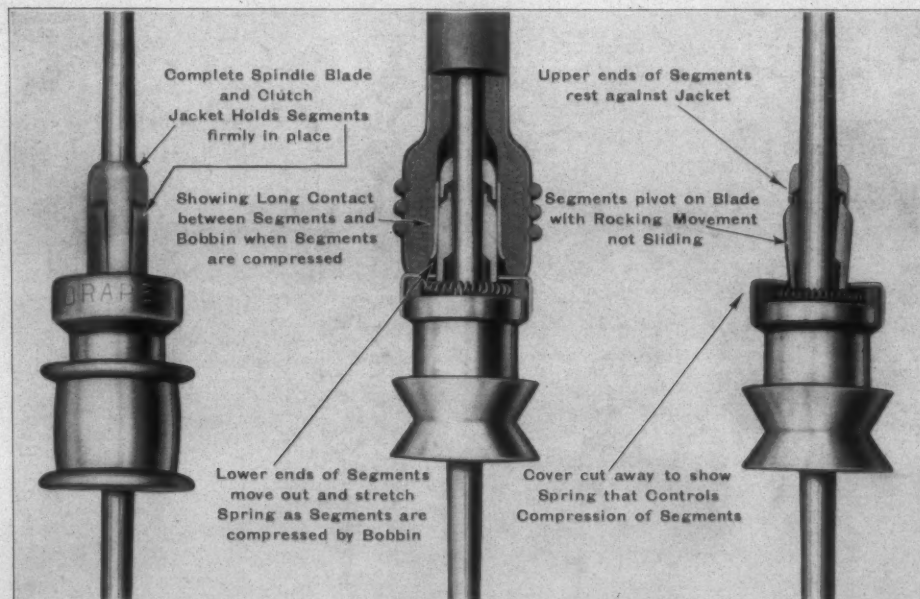
VOL. 39

CHARLOTTE, N. C., DECEMBER 18, 1930

No. 16

The Stimpson Centrifugal Clutch Spindle

Will Wear as long as any Solid Whorl Spindle



DRAPER CORPORATION

Hopedale Massachusetts

Southern Offices Atlanta Georgia and Spartanburg South Carolina

Copyright 1917 by Draper Corporation.

The OPAKE

Process in Reality Has

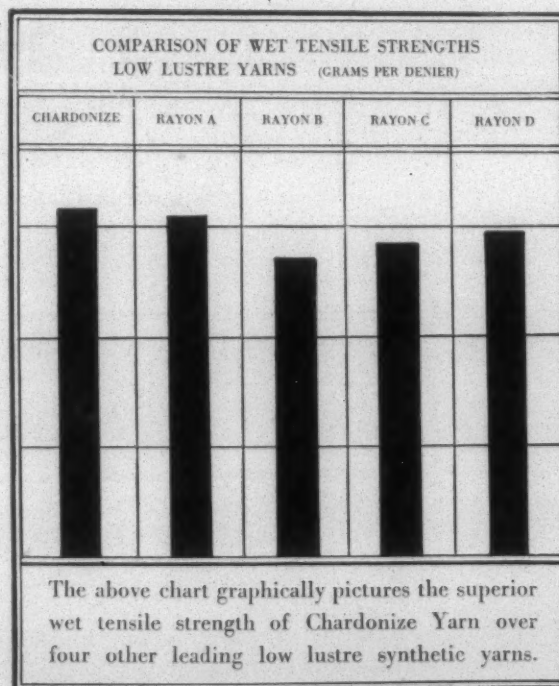
Created a *NEW*

CHARDONIZE YARN

Chardonize yarn, as it is today, still retains its characteristic permanent dull lustre which exactly meets style requirements. Repeated washings and wearings never brighten this unique, inherent dullness.

Chardonize is now manufactured by the famous Opake process. In reality it is a new yarn still bearing its original name. It still has its famous nitro-cellulose qualities but the exclusive Opake process has given it *added* sturdiness. Tests of the new Chardonize show conclusively that it is a strong yarn. It is, more than ever, ideally suited for underwear and hosiery, and completely fills as it always has wearers' requirements for satisfaction.

Chardonize is soft, uniform and handles easily and economically. It is offered in the popular deniers. This "best by test" yarn gives a satisfaction to the wearer which represents a distinct advance in the synthetic yarn field. Write our New York office for full information about the new Chardonize.



To supply the requirements of customers, for dull lustre and wear, buyers today are studying low lustre synthetic yarns. The appearance and strength of the yarns themselves determine the dull luster of the finished merchandise.

We have just completed a test of leading low lustre yarns to determine their comparative wet tensile strength. The results are shown in this chart.

TUBIZE CHATILLON CORPORATION • TWO PARK AVENUE, NEW YORK

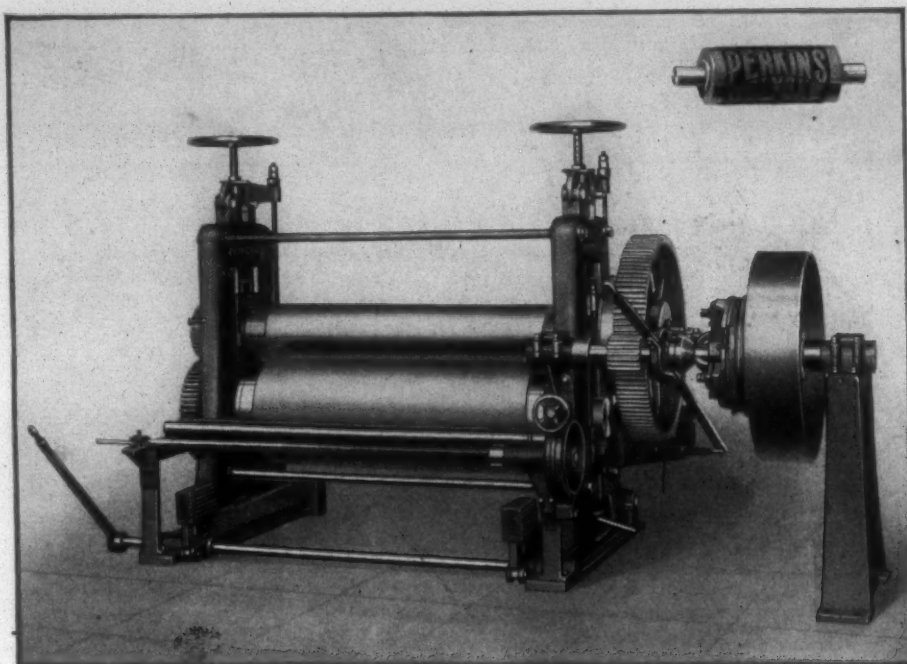
FACTORIES—ROME, GA.—HOPEWELL, VA.

Tubize Chatillon Yarns are manufactured by the Acetate, Nitro-Cellulose and Viscose processes... Synthetic Yarns for every purpose

PERKINS Two-Roll Embossing Calender

Another typical Perkins machine,
carefully engineered, ruggedly built

*"No calender
can be
better
than the rolls
in it."*



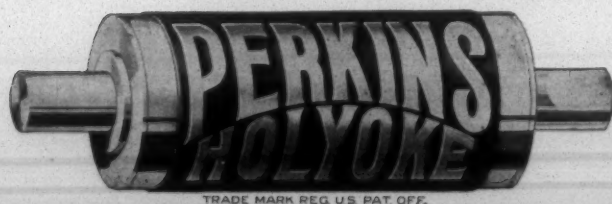
Perkins builds this Embossing Calender with heavy box section closed frames having readily removable cheeks for taking out the rolls. It has combined dead-set and compound lever pressure with jack screws under the bottom roll boxes. Substantial knee brackets on the entering side support a heavy friction brake hold-back and a set of tension bars. The wind-up on the delivery side is the slip-belt type. The rolls are geared together with cut steel straight tooth spur gears, continuous tooth Herringbone gears and staggered tooth Herringbone gears as desired. The drive consists of cut reduction gears from the top roll to the driving shaft with a friction clutch on the driving shaft for either belted connections or for power connections with a direct motor drive.

Complete information and blue-prints concerning this and any other of the Perkins products will be sent upon request.

B. F. Perkins & Son, Inc., Holyoke, Mass.

Engineers and Manufacturers

Southern Representative: Fred H. White, Independence Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.

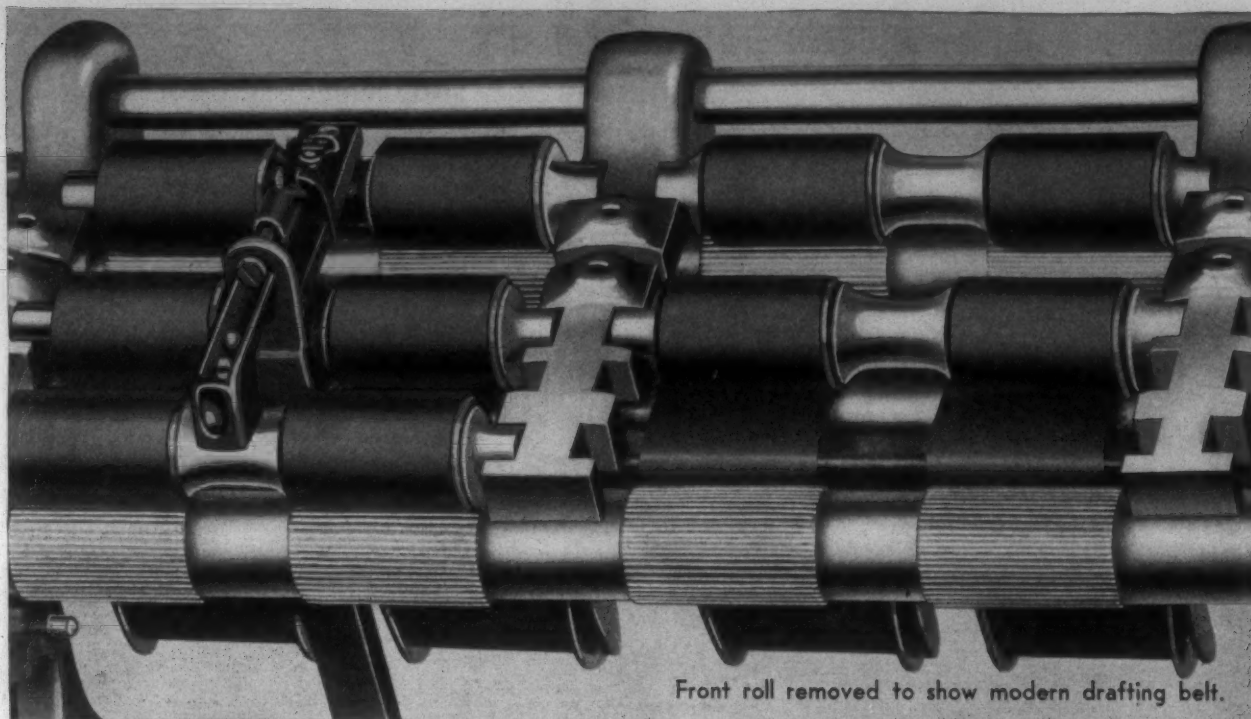


Rolls—Cotton, Paper, Husk, Combination, Cotton and Wool

Calenders	Dyeing Machines	Singers
Drying Machines	Padders	Squeezers
Starch	Ranges	Tenters
Water and Tommy	Scutchers	Washers
Dodd Mangles		Winders

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

SACO - LOWELL - ROTH LONG DRAFT SPINNING



Front roll removed to show modern drafting belt.

SACO - LOWELL FRAME . . . Wins another Booster for Long Draft

THE accompanying figures from a unit of Saco-Lowell Long Draft Spinning were supplied by the executives of a prominent Southern mill. The increased breaking strength of the yarn is merely an obvious advantage of having this better draft spinning. The mill executives stated that in every test they had made, the yarn from the Long Draft frames was much more uniform in both weight and break

	REGULAR	LONG DRAFT
Yarn	30 s warp	30 s warp
R.P.M. Front roll	117	128
Roving in Creel	6.00	3.50
Draft	10	19
Skein Break	54	59
Bobbin	$\frac{5}{8}$ " diam.	$\frac{5}{8}$ " diam.
Traverse	8"	8"
Cotton	1" local, middling and strict middling	1" local, middling and strict middling

NOTE: That such performance is not exceptional is evidenced by a more recent report wherein a mill spinning 30 s yarn with a draft of 19 obtained a break of 65 against a break of 57 on ordinary spinning.

than the yarn from their regular Spinning. The difference could be easily seen on the frames themselves.

There are other very important advantages in using modern spinning

that yield major savings in producing finished yarn and finished fabric.

Our engineers will gladly report what savings can be made in your mill.

SACO-LOWELL

MANUFACTURERS OF TEXTILE MACHINERY

147 MILK STREET, BOSTON, MASS.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ATLANTA, GA.